

✱ A NOTABLE VANBRUGH DISCOVERY

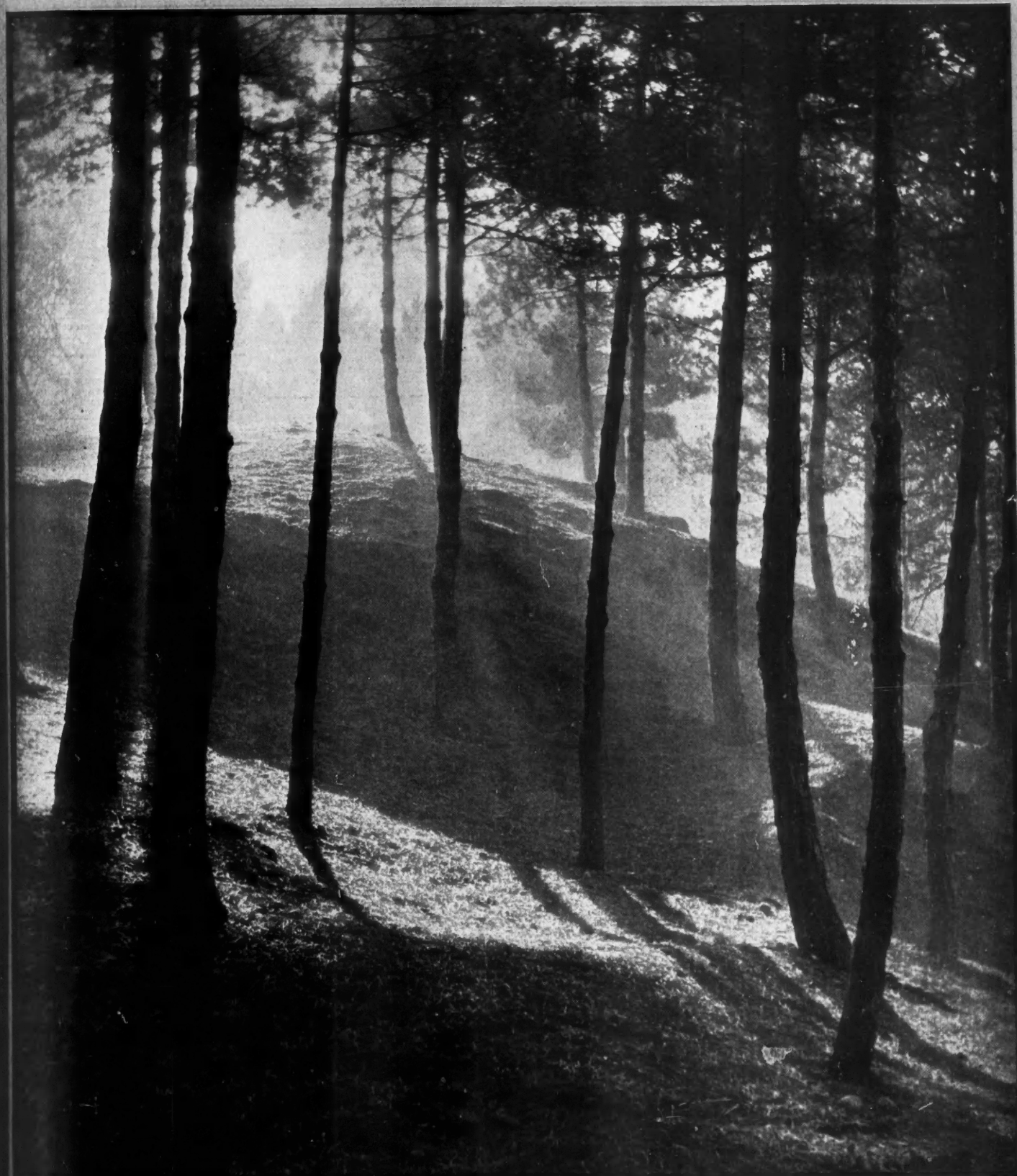
# COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

DECEMBER 31, 1948



TWO SHILLINGS



"CLOTHED WITH THE LIGHT OF THE SUN": ON MOUSEHOLD HEATH

Reginald Caudwell

## PERSONAL

**ACCOMMODATION** for a few Paying Guests on gentleman's beautiful modern Country Estate in Surrey, 35 mins. London. Central heating, h. and c. each bedroom, lawn, tennis court, park, gardens, paddocks. High-class house for hacking and hunting. Excellent cuisine. Home farm. Brochure available.—Box 653.

**LADY** (28) wishes further practical training with West Country dairy farmer. Available after Xmas. Training main consideration.—Box 1331.

**SALMON** Fishing, River Stour, Christchurch, Hants. Three rods available 1949.—TOM KINS, 42, Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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**ANTIQUES.** 10/- to 5 gns.—Attractive and useful china pieces; interesting objects d'art etc. Also dining, tea and coffee services.—ALEXANDER RAGHINSKY, 77, Blandford Street, Baker Street, W.1. WELbeck 6018.

**ARE you interested in evidence of Survival after death?** Evidence of Survival may be found to-day. Help in study is offered at the LONDON SPIRITUALIST ALLIANCE. Send 8d. for booklet for inquirers, 16, Queensbury Place, London, S.W.7.

**DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, PLATE, ETC.,** urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the Country are BENTLEY & CO., 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 0651.

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**FARM RECORD PUBLICATIONS.** Well known widely used, carefully designed, modern, practical forms of record covering Farm Accounts, Wages, Cropping and Cultivation, Milk Yields, Service, Attested Herds, Full Pedigree (Dairy Cattle or Beef), Tractor Working, Movement of Animals, etc., etc. Complete list on application: ROBERT DINWIDDIE & CO., LTD., Agricultural Publishers, Dumfries, Scotland.

**FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE, CHEAPER THAN STRING!** Insulated, waterproof, suitable for fencing, packing, horticulture, etc., break-point 545 lbs., 55/- per mile coil; minimum quantity 1,000 ft. for 20/- (carriage paid); immediate delivery. Write for free sample.—Dept. 6, c/o STREETS, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

**HANDBAG REPAIRS,** alterations, re-linings, frames, etc. Post or call for estimate: REMAKE HANDBAG CO., 183a, Brompton Road, (Corner Beauchamp Place), three turnings from Harrods.

**HAND LOOMS** for home weaving, bench made by Canterbury craftsmen.—Illustrated leaflet from DOUGLAS ANDREW, LTD., Summer Hill, Harbledown, Canterbury. Coupon-free weaving yarns. Canterbury 2465.

**IMITATION JEWELLERY.** Pearls, Paste Brooches, Chains, etc., also real purchased at cash.—Post to the ORIENT JEWEL CO., LTD., 87, Regent Street, London, W.1. Offer by return.

**"MY GARDEN,"** the intimate monthly magazine for all intelligent gardeners, is the best gift for a gardening friend. January issue now ready contains important articles on "The Modern Delphinium," by E. R. James, "Herbaceous Borders" by F. C. Puddle, V.M.H., and "Gardener's Medley" by Major C. S. Jarvis. Annual subscription 18/- post free.—Write: "MY GARDEN" (CL), 31, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**NESNEATH FOR CHILDREN.** Ask by name for these very charming Dressing Gowns, Sleeping Bags, Pram and Cot Covers, etc., from good Baby-shops and Juvenile Departments throughout the country.

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**ROY FOX** (in person) and his BAND now available Hunt, County Balls, Weddings, Social Functions, etc.—Write: 173, Kensington High Street, W.8. B.B.C. Decca records.

**STAIRS BLAZING, but ESCAPE CERTAIN** for you and family (irrespective height of bed rooms). If Automatic D.V.O. installed. Average cost £10.—JOHN KERR & CO. (M/cher), LTD., Northwich 21, Cheshire.

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**TENNIS.** When buying new equipment remember JAMES TENNIS RACKETS give satisfaction. Handmade by craftsmen.—JOHN JAMES AND SON, LTD., Makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**THAT Favourite Suit, Coat, Costume, etc.,** Turned or Remodelled equal to new in 21 days.—Estimate free on application to LOUIS NAARDEN, 4, Belvedere Terrace, Brighton 1, Sussex. Tel.: Hove 8904.

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**THE TILHILL & FORESTRY ADVISORY CO., LTD.,** A. E. Atkins, B.Sc.(For.), Tilhill Nurseries, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey. Woodland Working Plans for modifications for areas under the Preservation Act. Valuation and Sale of Timber and other forest produce. Planting contracts. Tree surgery. Forest and ornamental trees. Shrubs. Plans for the beautification of street and town planning. Complete management of estate woodlands at moderate charges. Group management of small woodland estates a speciality.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line, Private 3/-; Personal and Trade 4/-; (minimum 3 lines. Box Fee 1/6).

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**FURNISHING FABRICS.** Damasks, brocades, velours, tapestries and other coupon-free materials. Curtain and Loose Covers made and fitted.—DECORATIVE ART GUILD, 43, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. SLOane 9803/4.

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**TRAIN YOUR DOG** in elementary obedience and road safety by Correspondence Course. Trained dogs are happy, safe and content.—Prospectus and full details from SECRETARY, National Canine Defence League, 8, Clifford Street, London, W.1. Regent 2546.

**WATCHES OF SWITZERLAND** offer highest prices for diamond and platinum wrist watches, ruby and diamond cocktail watches, jewelled for watches and other high-grade types.—Write or call at 15, New Bond Street, W.1.

**WROTH IRONWORK.** We hold the largest collection of Early English Wroth Iron, from which the most lovely gates, panels, radiator covers, well heads, weather vanes, electrical fittings, etc., can be made. Gates up to 14 ft. wide, also every kind of modern ironwork, iron railings, ornamental spiked chain, etc. Send specific requirements. Photographs and quotations by return or visit our works.—FANCOCK INDUSTRIES, LTD., Old Barn, Lingfield, Surrey. Tel.: 487.

## LIVESTOCK

**ACTIVE English Springer Spaniel Puppies,** leading gundog strains, from 8 gns. Stamp, copy pedigree and photo.—HORSPOOL, Sidbury, Sidmouth.

**CLAIR TERRIERS.** Two very promising cream Blotch Puppies, 5 and 6 months old, suitable for showing.—MRS. BENTLEY-CARR, Gt. Wenham Hall, nr. Colchester.

**GREAT DANE PUPPIES.** Fawns and brindles of Ouborough and Ladymade strains. Will make ideal companions or guards; several good show prospects. Very reasonable prices.—TEW, 60, Hallowell Road, Northwood, Middlesex.

**KENNETH J. BEESTON, Burley Farm, Alles-tree, Derby.** Tel. 57611 (two lines). Classically bred thoroughbred Horses, all ages. Specialists in Yorkshire and Shorthorn Dairy cattle and Calves of the better kind. T.T. or Attested if required; commercial prices; 7 days' approval. Prices and brochure on request.

**REDRUM PARAKEETS.** Private breeder offers pair unusual yellow variety of these beautiful birds. Easy to feed and breed. Price £25.—MRS. J. BIRRELL, Green Hill House, Oxford, Kent.

**WELSH CORGI PUPPIES,** sired by Ch. Red Fennon of Eidsley, 10 gns. each. Well-bred Scotchies, sired by Bellmild stud dogs, from 8 gns.—CRADICK, Layston Kennels, Hare Street, nr. Buntingford, Herts.

**WELSH Sheep and Cattle Dogs:** puppies 45/-, commenced working 80/-, trained 150/-; Pedigree Welsh Pern Corgis and Cocker Spaniels; dogs 120/-, bitches 90/-—JAMES, Cilwag Farm, Llanelly, S. Wales.

## SITUATIONS

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the ages of 18 and 50 incl., or a woman between the ages of 18 and 40 incl., unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of The Control of Engagement Order 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

## Vacant

**BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE** invites applications for the post of Assistant Editor of a well-known series of books for nature lovers. Qualifications in natural history and experience of producing fully illustrated books essential. Age not over 35.—Write, stating experience, qualifications, age and salary required to Box E.854, c/o Streets, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

**SPORTS CLUB** at Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex, invite applications for the post of Secretary/Manager. Applicants should be suitably qualified to organise all sports and social activities and to undertake business management of the Club. The salary is £800 per annum. The person appointed must be prepared to arrange his own accommodation in the district.—Applications stating age and full details of experience, together with copies of two references, to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Middleton Sports Club, Ltd., Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex.

**WANTED** urgently, January 1, two Ladies to do work of country house, where invalid lady. Help given mornings. Private sitting room. Good cooking and references essential.—Apply: MISS RAE, Knowles Bank, near Tonbridge.

## Wanted

**GENTLEMAN** (27), hard worker with 18 months' experience fruit farming, desires obtain wider practical experience on mixed farm where can live in and also learn clerical side of farming. Might eventually take financial interest if desired.—Box 1273.

**LADY** (37), private secretary, household management, hostess, drive car, willing to travel, desires resident post, country preferred.—Box 1274.

## EDUCATIONAL

**LEARN** Hairdressing and Beauty Culture for a successful career.—Prospectus Sec. Desk 4, LONDON INSTITUTE OF HAIRDRESSING, 6, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1. Beauty Culture Dept., 449, Oxford St., W.1. MAYfair 2662.

**SHORT STORY WRITING.** Send 24d. for "Stories that Sell To-day" (a special bulletin) and prospectus of world-famous course.—REGENT INSTITUTE, 195a, Palace Gate, W.8.

**THE EASTBOURNE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, EASTBOURNE.** The Spring Term commences January 19, 1949. All branches of Domestic Science taught. Day and resident pupils. Certificates granted.—PRINCIPAL: MISS RANDALL, 1st Class Diploma, EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

## HOTELS AND GUESTS

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**CARLYON BAY, ST. Austell, S. Cornwall. CLIFF HEAD HOTEL.** For winter quarters, a honeymoon, or a break from business. This comfortable hotel is beautifully appointed and centrally heated, including bedrooms. Log fires. Own talkie projector. Sports Club 7 minutes' walk for squash, badminton, and covered tennis courts. Golf adjacent. Lovely surroundings and a mild climate. Club licence. Tel.: Par 125.

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**HABIT-FORMING!** It very easily becomes a habit to visit this gracious, 16th-century Country House Hotel. Its beautiful, tall-timbered grounds, 400 acres of shooting, good riding tracks, perfect field and woodland walks, log fires, central heating and now quite famous meals; all these, with its proximity to interesting and lovely Oxford (7 miles) and regular car service at nominal rates) combines to ensure a visit (long or short) of memorable enjoyment to all lovers of the English countryside. Club licence for residents. Brochure.—STUDLEY PRIORY, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford. Tel.: Stanton St. John 3.

**HOLBROOK HOUSE HOTEL, WINCANTON, Somerset.** A noted Country Club enjoying an established reputation for the ideal home life in an hotel. Special winter terms. Central heating; log and electric fires. Exc. meals and wines. Dancing. Own stables; squash and golf nearby. Tel. 2277.

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**OLD-WORLD MANOR HOTEL AT KINGSFATE.** Exclusive. Adjoining famous North Foreland Links and Botany Bay. Excellent English and Continental cuisine, comfort and service. Terms from 42/- per day. Write brochure.—WHITE-NESS MANOR HOTEL, Kingsfate, Broadstairs, Kent.

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## GARDENING

**BEAN AND PEA TRAINING NETS.** New extra stout rot-proofed Green Hemp, 3 in. square mesh, guaranteed years; 24 ft. long, 3 ft. high, 5/- by 4 ft., 8/-; by 6 ft., 9/-; by 8 ft., 14/- Also new Poultry Enclosures Nets, extra heavy, rot-proofed: 3 in. square mesh, 24 ft. by 3 ft., 6/-; by 4 ft., 7/6; by 6 ft., 9/-; by 8 ft., 14/- Carriage paid. Sent at once. Also Garden Protection Nets, Cricket and Tennis Nets, Rabbit and Anglers' Nets. Catalogue free.—SUTTON, Netmaker, Sidcup, Kent.

**BLUE GERANIUM.** Extremely hardy, thriving in open ground all year round. Large blue flowers, 24/- dozen.—J. MACGREGOR, F.R.H.S., Dept. 21, Carlisle, Scotland.

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**HAZEL WATTLE HURDLES,** closely woven, guaranteed finest quality, ideal for garden fencing, plant protection, screening, etc. 6 ft. x 3 ft., 11/-; 6 ft. x 4 ft., 14/6; 6 ft. x 5 ft., 19/6; 6 ft. x 6 ft., 24/6 each. Quotations given for special sizes. Carriage paid. C.W.O.—Direct from the craftsmen: BARKER & GEARY, Wood Merchants, King's Somborne, near Stockbridge, Hants.

## GARDENING

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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CIV No. 2711

DECEMBER 31, 1948

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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GLOS, OXON AND WARKS BORDERS

Occupying a fine situation facing south-east with glorious views.



**A 13th-century Residence completely restored and now in good order.**

Constructed of stone with heavily gabled stone tiled roofs and full of interesting old features, in a good state of preservation and approached by a drive.

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**An excellent residential T.T. Farm of about 165 acres in hand (an additional 128 acres is rented).**

The well-appointed modern house is in excellent order throughout and contains 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

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Three reception rooms, cloak-room, 6 principal and 2 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices with "Aga" cooker. Servants' room.

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**Two cottages**



Well maintained grounds including lawns, flower beds, hard tennis court, good fruit and kitchen garden. Orchard. Three small paddocks.

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Pleasing matured gardens. Paddocks.

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Lounge (30 ft. long) with dining room, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, etc., servants' room and bathroom.

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Three reception, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms (3 with wash-basins), bathroom, compact offices, etc.

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Apply: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: MAYfair 3316/7), or High Street, Newmarket (Tel. 2229).

## BUCKS/NORTHANTS BORDERS

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN SMALL PARK

Perfect order.

Three reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Main electric light.

Central heating.

Garage and stabling.

Five cottages.

34 ACRES



FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE

Agents: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton.

(Tel. 2615/6).

(Folio 10,501)

GRO. 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

## HANTS—SURREY BORDERS

Half a mile from station, close to country town.

A MODERN RESIDENCE

In first-class order and ready for occupation.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.



SIX BEST BED., DRESSING ROOM, 4 SECONDARY BED., 2 BATH., LOUNGE HALL AND 3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

Garage.

Very attractive gardens and grounds with terrace, double tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, paddock, in all

NEARLY 4 ACRES. PRICE £11,000

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1. Tel.: GRO. 3121.

## WANTED

FOR SPECIAL ACTIVE BUYERS

### 1. BERKS OR HANTS

A well-fitted COUNTRY HOUSE within 1½ hours of Town with Home Farm in hand, 9-10 bedrooms (not a mansion).

100 to 200 ACRES

Reply "GENERAL C." (No commission required from vendor.)

### 2. OXON, BERKS OR WILTS

An attractive SMALL HOUSE (7-8 bed.) with about 10 Acres and Cottage for market gardening.

PRICE UP TO £8,000.

Reply "COL. W." (No commission required from vendor.)

### 3. HANTS OR SUSSEX

A really attractive PERIOD RESIDENCE (about 10 bedrooms) with cottages and 500 acres or more. Reply "SIR J." (Usual agency commission required.)

## IN THE SHIRES

On a bus route and in a village.

A MODERNISED AND RE-DECORATED COUNTRYMAN'S RESIDENCE

WITH MAIN ELECTRICITY AND OTHER CONVENIENCES.



SEVEN BEDROOMS, 2 BATH., 4 RECEPTION ROOMS AND STAFF SUITE.

First-class stabling and garage with flat above.

Very pleasant garden and grounds with paddocks.

PRICE £7,500 WITH 10 ACRES

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## HERTFORDSHIRE. LONDON 30 MILES

Adjoining National Trust Land

FIRST-RATE MODERN RESIDENCE ERECTED OF MELLOWED BRICK WITH TILED ROOF IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE



Occupying a choice situation 600 ft. up

Facing south and west and commanding extremely fine views

Lounge hall with beautiful staircase, 4 reception rooms, 9 principal and 6 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. First-class tiled domestic offices.

Central heating throughout. Main electric light and power.

Company's water. Independent hot-water system

Modern drainage.

THE OUTBUILDINGS include large playroom, ample stabling and garage accommodation.

THE GROUNDS include hard tennis court, walled garden. Lawn with lily pool, kitchen garden.

The farm is the home of a pedigree T.T. herd and carries an attested licence.

The buildings are all in first-class order and include tubular fittings with tying for 20 cows.

There is a **Bailiff's house** and **6 cottages**, each with a bathroom and in service occupation.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH OVER 130 ACRES IN HAND**

Sole Agents: Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (41,552)

MAYfair 3771  
(10 lines)

29, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"

REGent 0293/3377  
Reading 4441

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:  
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"  
"Nicholas, Reading"

### A GENUINE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

which has been skilfully restored and all the attractive period features carefully retained.

**FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION**

THE PROPERTY IS SITUATED IN ONE OF THE LOVELIEST PARTS OF S.E. ENGLAND

with an attractive old-world village  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile away and within  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles of a main line station with fast trains to London.

The accommodation comprises: Inner and outer hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices.

AMONG THE OUTBUILDINGS IS A BEAUTIFUL TITHE BARN, 2 KILN OAST HOUSES, COTTAGE (dilapidated), etc.

The gardens, laid out in keeping with the property, comprise spacious lawns, water garden, kitchen garden, etc., and in addition about 38 acres of well-farmed land of which possession can be obtained.

**IN ALL ABOUT 42½ ACRES. PRICE £11,500**

Further particulars apply to Messrs. NICHOLAS, as above.

### SUSSEX

**FIRST-CLASS T.T. ATTESTED DAIRY AND MIXED FARM FOR SALE**

**200 ACRES FREEHOLD. 75 ACRES RENTED**

Attractive small Farm House, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, easily enlarged.

Well arranged set of modern buildings, including fine T.T. cowshed to tie 40 with milking parlour. Five capital modern cottages, house, buildings and cottages, fitted with electric light and Company's water.

Would be sold with or without the equipment and stock, [which includes] a

CAPITAL ESTABLISHED PEDIGREE T.T. HERD.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,  
40, PICCADILLY, W.1.  
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481

### SOMERSET BETWEEN WELLS AND SHEPTON MALLET

A charming Old-World Stone-built House in a lovely unspoilt village.



Modernised and in excellent order. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS & OTHER OUTBUILDINGS

OLD ESTABLISHED GARDENS WHICH ARE A FEATURE

**1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. £6,500**

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REGent 2481.

### FAVOURITE PART OF BERKSHIRE BETWEEN NEWBURY AND MARLBOROUGH

On the fringe of an attractive old village with fast trains to Paddington in just over one hour. 4 miles Hungerford, 12 miles Newbury.

**CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Aga cooker.

Electricity.

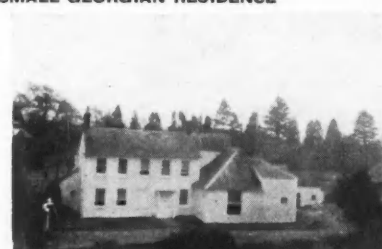
SUPERIOR COTTAGE with 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom.

Well-established garden, orchard and paddock,

**1½ ACRES**

**PRICE FREEHOLD £6,650 WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REG. 2481.





# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGENT 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



## SOMERSET

*In small secluded square in the old-fashioned town of Somerton.*



### FOR SALE

#### This Charming Period Residence

in excellent order throughout. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and offices.

Central heating.

Main services.

Garage and stabling.

Walled gardens and grounds of about **1½ ACRES** with lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, etc.

**PRICE £8,650 FREEHOLD**

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (W.43,438)

## BETWEEN HAYWARDS HEATH AND HORSHAM

*High up in a lovely woodland setting.*

### FOR SALE, CHARMING 15th-CENTURY COTTAGE



*Skilfully added to and modernised.*

Fine oak timbering. Long drive with lodge entrance. Dining hall, 17 ft. x 10 ft., old chimney corner, lounge 20 ft. x 17 ft., with inglenook fireplace, sitting room 22 ft. x 14 ft., 4 bedrooms, basins, bathroom.

Central heating.

Main services.

Stabling. Garage.

Beautifully timbered gardens and fields extending in all to about

**19 ACRES**

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.53,586)

## HERTS, HODDESDON

*Choice situation overlooking the Lea Valley. Convenient for City.*

### Charming Tudor-style Residence.

Lounge hall and 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 6 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, nursery, 3 bathrooms and excellent offices.

Central heating.

Main services.

Large garage. Outbuildings.

Delightful grounds of about

**2½ ACRES**

**FREEHOLD £12,500. VACANT POSSESSION**

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R.805)

DISCLOSED RESERVE OF £5,750.

## HERTFORDSHIRE

*Close to station, bus route, shops, etc. One hour from London.*

Compact Freehold Residential Property.

### "Orchard Court," Stevenage.

Five principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, oak panelled hall, 3 servants' bed. and bath, complete offices.

All main services.

Valuable oak panelling. Extensive range of outbuildings including garage and stabling.

Bungalow entrance lodge. Lawns, walled kitchen and fruit gardens, small orchard and paddock, etc., in all

**OVER 3 ACRES**

Vacant Possession (with the exception of the lodge) will be given in March, 1949 For Sale by Auction, February 22 next (unless sold privately).

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (Tel. WIM. 0061) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243).

24, CORNFIELD RD., EASTBOURNE

## OAKDEN & CO.

Telephone: Eastbourne 1234

## BETWEEN GUILDFORD and DORKING, SURREY.

### COUNTRY RESIDENCE

*Facing south and commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country.*

The accommodation, planned on two floors only, comprises: Four reception rooms, 8 bedrooms (with basins), 2 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars.

Stabling. **TWO COTTAGES** (one tenanted).

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

**SEVEN ACRES**

including pleasure garden, kitchen garden and paddock.

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by OAKDEN & Co., as above.

## R. B. TAYLOR & SONS

16, PRINCES STREET, YEOVIL, SOMERSET. Tel: 817-8  
ALSO AT SHERBORNE AND BRIDGWATER

## DORSET

*About 15 miles from the sea and 10 from Dorchester.*

### HISTORIC RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM

Eleven principal bedrooms, staff accommodation, 5 reception rooms, 5 bathrooms, 9 cottages and outbuildings, together with

**TWO EXCELLENT FARMS**

**IN ALL 536 ACRES**

### VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE

Price and particulars on application.

## DORSET

*In favoured residential district.*

### ATTESTED DAIRY AND RESIDENTIAL FARM

**OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE**

Three rec., 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Stabling for 50. Three cottages.

**240 ACRES. WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Price and particulars on application.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE IN THE SOUTH-WEST

A medium-sized Residence of character, with Home Farm of 50/200 acres.

## HOBBS & CHAMBERS

CIRENCESTER, GLOS. (Tel. 63 & 838), and FARINGDON, BERKS.

## A XVth-CENTURY COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARM AND DIGNITY

Cirencester 11 miles. Hunting with Duke of Beaufort, V.W.H. (Cricklade) and V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst) Packs.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern labour-saving domestic offices.

**IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT**

**MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.**

**VACANT POSSESSION**

**PADDOCK. GOOD GARDEN. TWO COTTAGES.**



**TOTAL AREA 8 ACRES APPROX.**

Full details from Joint Agents, Messrs. RYLANDS & Co., Park Street, Cirencester (Tel. 53), and Messrs. HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Cirencester (Tel. 63 & 838), and Faringdon.

## ALFRED PEARSON & SON

WALCOTE CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER. Tel. 3388.  
(And at Fleet, Farnborough, Aldershot and Odham.)

## WINCHESTER—6 MILES

*In secluded grounds and in quiet neighbourhood.*



### Attractive Residence

Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (basins), dressing room, 2 bathrooms, house-keeper's flat, Aga cooker, etc.

**ALL MAIN SERVICES**

Delightful grounds of about

**4 ACRES**

**POSSESSION. £7,500 FREEHOLD**

In splendid order throughout.



REgent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

## BANSTEAD

Situate within a few minutes' walk of the village and only two minutes from an excellent bus service.

**A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE**  
In first-class order throughout and having many attractive features.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.  
Main services. Central heating.  
Secluded well laid out gardens of about a quarter of an acre.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £5,950**  
to include curtains and fittings to all windows, also cooker.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,192)

## NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD

Ideally situate in lovely rural country, secluded but not isolated.  
**A CHARMING SMALL 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE**  
with a wealth of delightful features at the same time up to date and in first-class order.

Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.  
Main electricity and water. Central heating.  
Lovely gardens forming a perfect setting for the property and including lawns, flower beds and borders, orchard, kitchen garden, meadowland, etc., in all

## ABOUT 7 ACRES

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,159)

**SUSSEX. NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH**  
**AN ATTRACTIVE LITTLE MARKET GARDEN**

Well run, in good order, and splendidly equipped.  
Recently erected Bungalow with all modern conveniences and containing 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

## Fine range of glasshouses.

## FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 10½ ACRES

## FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

## NORTH DEVON

Beautifully situate, convenient for Saunton Sands, Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, and commanding fine views over the estuaries of the Rivers Taw and Torridge.

**A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE**  
DESIGNED BY AN ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTED OF STONE IN THE COTSWOLD STYLE



In splendid order throughout and containing lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms (4 with basins h. and c.), 4 secondary bedrooms, bathroom.  
Company's electricity, gas and water  
Garage for 2 cars. Outbuildings.

Matured gardens laid out at considerable cost and having many delightful features, in all

## ABOUT ONE ACRE

## PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500

An additional 3 acres of meadow and orchard can be obtained if required.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,195)

## HANTS, NEW FOREST

In the delightful Beaulieu district, splendidly situate commanding pleasant views.

**AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE**  
On two floors only and containing 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms.

## Electric light. Central heating.

## EXCELLENT COTTAGE

## Garage. Stabling. Outbuildings.

Well laid out gardens, orchard, woodland, etc., in all

## ABOUT 31 ACRES

## PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,361)

## HINDHEAD

Occupying a choice position some 650 feet above sea level.

## A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

## Brick-built and in excellent order.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins h. and c.), bathroom.

## Main services. Central heating

## Garage.

Easily maintained gardens with woodland, pine and heather, in all

## ABOUT 2½ ACRES

## PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,359)

## SOMERSET

Situate some 600 ft. above sea level in an old-world village near Dulverton.

**AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND STONE RESIDENCE**  
containing lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light, main water and drainage.

## Stone-built garage.

Well laid out gardens including prolific kitchen garden, in all

## ABOUT ¼ ACRE

## PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,335)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1.  
(EUSon 7000)

## MAPLE &amp; Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.  
REgent 4685

## SURREY HILLS

About 750 ft. up in the "Switzerland of England," 1 mile from station and only 17 miles from Town. Quiet and secluded.

## PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE



In excellent order with main services.

Oak panelled hall with cloakroom, "L"-shaped drawing room, dining room, tiled loggia. Oak staircase. 4-5 bedrooms with fitted basins (h. and c.), tiled bathroom, model offices.

## Garage.

Landscape garden with lawns, formal garden, paved terrace. Tennis court, orchard, woodland, paddock

in all about 3 ACRES FREEHOLD £8,500

The owner, who is going abroad, would be willing to sell completely furnished.

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1. REG. 4685-6.

## HERTS.

On the outskirts of a market town only 15 miles from Town, 1 mile main line station with fast trains to Euston.

## DETACHED FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE

replete with every modern convenience. Central heating. Choice decorations, etc. "Oak" panelled lounge (29 ft. x 15 ft.), charming drawing room, dining room, servants' sitting room, etc., 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, billiard room.

Garage (3 cars), chauffeur's flat.

Delightful gardens of about



ONE AND ONE-THIRD ACRES. PRICE £10,500

## WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1. REG. 4685-6

OXFORD  
4637/8

## JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING  
NORTON  
39

Of great appeal to fishermen and to those attracted towards old mill properties, of which category it forms a unique example.

## GAUNT MILL, STANDLAKE, NEAR WITNEY, OXFORDSHIRE

THE SMALL STONE-BUILT  
18th-CENTURY HOUSE

Skillfully converted from the original water corn mill. Contains, briefly, 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins) and a bathroom.

Main electric light. Ample water supply. Partial central heating. Telephone.

Good double garage.



Full particulars from the Auctioneers, as above (Oxford office).

Large mill pond with picturesque curved tumbling weir, stretch of river and an island.

In all (including water) ABOUT FOUR ACRES

Trout fishing, bathing and boating may be enjoyed on the property.

To be Sold by Public Auction on January 26 (unless sold privately meanwhile).

## NEAR WANTAGE, BERKSHIRE

## CHARMING SMALL MODERNISED GEORGIAN VILLAGE HOUSE

Three sitting rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and water supply. Telephone. Garage and outbuildings. Small garden and grass paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500 (or near offer).

Agents as above (Oxford office).

## OXON—BUCKS BORDERS

Aylesbury 7 miles.

**A LOVELY OLD MODERNISED 17th-CENTURY HOUSE** in perfect order. Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Garages and outbuildings. Beautiful gardens and grass paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 10 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents, as above (Oxford office).

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY

KENEington  
0152-3THE YEAR'S BARGAIN!  
PERFECTLY APPOINTED SMALL COUNTRY  
HOUSE

modernised in taste and at much expense a few years ago by a writer.

It has 2 reception, the lounge 28 ft. x 15 ft., modern kitchen all electric, and excellent offices. There are 4 bedrooms and 2 perfectly appointed bathrooms, 2 separate lavatories. Mains water, electricity. Central heating. Latest drainage. Very pretty gardens with two lily ponds, desert and soft fruit. Barn, stabling and garage, and about 17 ACRES nicely wooded and intersected by two streams.

Its setting is unspoilt in the New Forest near Ringwood. Immediate Possession, and will be sold to the first offering £25,500, at which it is undeniably a very great bargain and must be viewed at once to secure.

Owner's Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, KENington 0152.

**NEWMARKET, with 20 ACRES** and extensive stabling. **GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.** Four reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern bungalow. Main services. Garage. Buildings, and excellent stabling for 50. Beautiful and well-kept gardens. **FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.**

## KENT, WITH 6 ACRES PROLIFIC ORCHARDS.

Perfect position in charming village near Maidstone with every amenity within easy reach. **SUPERIOR MODERN BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE,** 3 sitting, 3 beds., bath., usual domestic offices. Main services. Large garage. Excellent range buildings. **FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.**

## SUFFOLK.

**PICTURESQUE OLD MILL HOUSE.**  
£2,500.

**LOVELY LITTLE COUNTRY COTTAGE 200 YEARS OLD**

and in fine condition.

**ONE ACRE** with one of few remaining windmills (suitable conversion another small house or two cottages).

Two rec., 3 beds., bath being installed. Compact brick and tiled buildings, in good condition.

Stabling, garages, old forge, etc.

**FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.**

View immediately.

GROsvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

# GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)  
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Halkin St.,  
Belgrave Sq.,  
and 58, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

## OXFORDSHIRE, NEAR BANBURY

*Shooting rights over 450 acres.*



### This charming stone-built GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

containing 8 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, 9 servants' bedrooms. Central heating. Main electricity.

Estate water supply.

Stabling. Garage.

Delightfully laid out grounds, including tennis courts, lake, some pasture, in all about **14 ACRES**

**TO BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED**

Full particulars from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.6102)

## SUSSEX

*Close to the South Downs and excellent transport facilities.*

Surrounded by large estates and standing in a beautiful timbered park.

### A CHARMING MANOR HOUSE

recently the subject of complete modernisation including new oil-fed central heating and entire re-decoration. Containing 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, nurseries, 3 staff bedrooms, staff bathroom. ENTRANCE LODGE.

Main electricity and water. Modern drainage.

Small formal garden. Large walled kitchen garden.

The remainder of the property comprises:

**A first-class T.T. and Attested Dairy and Stud Farm** with excellent buildings including cowstalls for 8, etc.

**COWMAN'S COTTAGE**, a superb range of 21 loose boxes and many other buildings. The paddocks have recently been fenced and the total area is about **125 ACRES** including the woodland.

**TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE. PREMIUM REQUIRED**

Live and dead farming stock at valuation if desired.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.2013)

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor  
1032-33

### WEST HERTFORDSHIRE—UNDER 22 MILES LONDON

*In a most attractive setting amidst completely rural surroundings. High position with delightful southern views. About 4 miles from main line junction Station with frequent train services to London.*

**FINE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY EXTENDING TO ABOUT 187 ACRES**

Drive approach guarded by lodge at entrance.

### DIGNIFIED HOUSE OF LATE GEORGIAN CHARACTER

Most perfectly appointed in every detail, completely modernised and labour-saving to the last degree.

POLISHED OAK FLOORING THROUGHOUT, OAK STAIRCASE, EXPENSIVE FIREPLACES, LAVATORY BASINS IN BEDROOMS.

Eight bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 delightful reception rooms, billiards and games room, study, compact model offices, maids' sitting room.

Central heating throughout. Electric light. Company's water and gas. Septic tank drainage

STABLING, 3 GARAGES, MODERN COWSHED

Very delightful parklike grounds, rock and water garden, large walled-in kitchen and fruit garden, orchard, etc.

**EXCELLENT MIXED FARM OF ABOUT 167 ACRES, WITH ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED FARMHOUSE. AMPLE BUILDINGS. FOUR COTTAGES.**

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 20 OR 187 ACRES**

Possession of House and 20 acres on completion. Possession of Farm by Michaelmas next, and possibly earlier by arrangement.

Personally inspected and confidently recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

## GARLAND-SMITH & CO.

GROsvenor  
3175-6

100, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

## KENT

*In glorious country, close to the Sussex border and within easy reach of Town.*



### FOR SALE Delightful 18th-Century House

mellowed by time and situated amidst really lovely surroundings comprising approx. **15 ACRES** of well-laid out grounds. The house has been modernised in every detail and the accommodation comprises 11 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 exceedingly well proportioned reception rooms, lounge entrance and inner halls, and excellent modern staff and domestic quarters.

In the grounds is a 16th-century Guest Cottage, Entrance Lodge, large chauffeur's flat, and garage for 3 cars. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage.

Available with VACANT POSSESSION and ready to walk into.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £25,000**

Agents: GARLAND-SMITH & Co., 100, Mount Street, W.1. Tel.: GROsvenor 3175-6.

LONDON:

85, Duke St.,  
Grosvenor Sq., W.1.  
MAYfair 3113 and 5775.

## STOKES & QUIRKE

Est. 1896

M.I.A.A.

DUBLIN:

33, Kildare St.  
Tel. 61511-2

and at Clonmel and Fethard, Eire.

## CO. CORK, EIRE

On **123 ACRES** of land.

### ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER RESIDENCE OF CHARM

formerly the seat of the Lord Bishop of Cork

Four reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, usual offices.

### OUTBUILDINGS.

4 acres walled gardens, river bounds property.

HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING.

**£9,500**



For details of this and many other residential, sporting and farming properties, apply: STOKES & QUIRKE, as above.

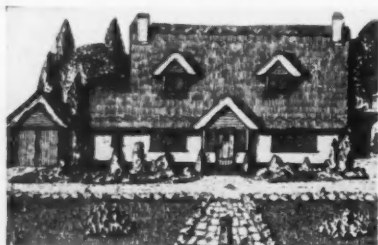
## RICHARDS & CO.,

37, HIGH STREET, MARLOW, BUCKS. TEL. 2.

### MARLOW-ON-THAMES

*In a convenient situation close to the river and centre of the town.*

### EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN COUNTRY STYLE



Three bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen. Garage. Small but secluded garden. Main electricity.

Gas, water, hot water service. **£3,975.**

Also **Riverside House** available with direct frontage. 6-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen, etc.

DOUBLE GARAGE. BOATHOUSES. ALL SERVICES. **£10,750**

RICHARDS & Co., 37, High Street Marlow, Bucks. Tel. 2.

## RUMSEY & RUMSEY

COUNTRY DEPT.: 111 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (Tel: 7080 (5 lines)). 11 OFFICES: HANTS, DORSET, AND NEARBY COUNTIES

**WEST HANTS COAST. MODERN HOUSE** Magnificent marine views immune from spoliation. Undoubtedly of superior construction with architectural merit, almost replete with every up-to-date amenity. Oak floors, central heating, mains electricity and drainage. Excellent sanitary fittings, exceedingly well-planned accommodation of 5 bedrooms (basins), bathroom dignified hall, 3 reception rooms, garage, glasshouse, in moderate sized and well laid out garden with "drive in." Lawn and kitchen garden intersected by paving. **£8,500 FREEHOLD.**

### WEST HANTS COAST. OVERLOOKING COMMON AND GOLF COURSE

**MODERN HOUSE** unspoilt view, close to sea, **1½ ACRES**

Georgian characteristics, superior construction, in hand-made brick with pantiled roof. Central heating, mains electricity and drainage, basins to bedrooms, polished oak floors, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception (lounge in Adam style), sun loggia, maid's room and large garage.



**MODERATE PRICE £8,750 (C/A/324)**

**DORSET.** Near Cranborne Chase and Blandford, about 250 ft. elevation. Lovely sequestered country. **5 ACRES**, mostly pasture. Five bed., 2 maid's bed., 3 reception, cottage, garage and outbuildings. Electricity. **£7,500.** (C/A/373)



5, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1

# CURTIS & HENSON

GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

## OLD ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Near village green. Kent-Sussex Borders. Two miles from favourite country town.

### IN A DELIGHTFUL MATURED SETTING

Screened by a high brick wall and enjoying complete privacy in the midst of a community.

Station 2½ miles. Bus route passes. Village shops and post office near.

The lovely old house is completely modernised and all-electric equipped.

Contains "Great Hall," 2 other reception rooms, sun room, excellent kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths.



Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

London under one hour.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Old oast house suitable for conversion into cottage.

Lovely old gardens, kitchen garden, orchard and wild garden.

FOR SALE WITH 3½ ACRES

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## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)  
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Convenient for Newmarket, Ely and Cambridge.

#### MODERNISED 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE WITH THATCHED ROOF



Set back and approached by semi-circular carriage drive.

Lounge, hall, 4 rec., cloakroom, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

½ ACRE GARDEN

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

PRICE £5,750 FREEHOLD  
(Subject to contract.)



For further particulars:

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Tel. CENTral 9344.

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GROsvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

### 24 ACRES QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

**NEW FOREST BORDERS.** 4 miles Brockenhurst, rural. **DELIGHTFUL MODERN REPLICA** in first-class condition throughout. Halls, 4-5 reception, 2 bath., 5 main bedrooms (h. and c.), 3 rooms over. Cottage annexe (3-4 bed., bath., etc.). Main water and e.l. Farm cottage, double garage, T.T. cowhouse for 9. Spacious lawns, walled kitchen and fruit garden, pastureland.—TRESIDDER & Co. (10,262)

£9,500 20 ACRES

**HEREFORDS.** 2½ miles town and station, 600 ft. up in beautiful country. Delightful **STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE** with quantity of modern oak and in excellent condition. Halls, billiard room, 4 reception, 3 bath., 12-16 bedrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Telephone. Garages, stabling. Cottage. **NATURAL LANDSCAPE GARDENS**, easily kept spacious lawns. **SMALL LAKES WELL STOCKED WITH TROUT**, ornamental waterfalls, kitchen garden, glasshouse, paddock and wood.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,673)

### QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE 50 ACRES

**CORNWALL.** 8½ miles Bodmin, 7 Wadebridge, 6 miles sea. **DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT CHARACTER RESIDENCE.** Hall, 4 reception, 3 bath., 4 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, attics. Electric light, central heating, telephone. Garage, farmery, flat, entrance lodge. Lovely grounds intersected by trout stream. Walled kitchen garden, pasture and arable land and woodland. Inspected and strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,945)

**SURREY,** 10 minutes station, easy access London. Rural but on bus route. **FIRST-CLASS MODERN RESIDENCE.** Hall, 5 reception, 3 bath., 6-9 bed. (2 h. and c.). Playroom (part convertible to flat). All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Garage for 4. Stable. Lovely grounds and woodland. **3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (24,117)

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**PICTURESQUE COTTAGE RESIDENCE**  
In favourite Test Valley country. South aspect.



Five bedrooms, modern bathroom, w.c., lounge and 3 reception, kitchen.

Modern drainage. Electricity for water and light. Garage. Thatched barn and outbuildings, orchard and garden about **ONE ACRE**

Reasonable Price.  
Vacant Possession.

Auction in January unless previously sold.

Particulars (price 3d.) of

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FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tels.: Sidmouth 41 and 109  
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### DEVON

Okehampton 8 miles, Tavistock 8 miles.

#### IN AN ATTRACTIVE OLD DEVON VILLAGE, PLEASANT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

in about 1 ACRE of pleasure and fruit garden.

Central heating. Main water and electricity.

Two reception rooms, 5 bedrooms. Garage and useful outbuildings.  
**FREEHOLD £8,000**

### SIDMOUTH

#### ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE

Detached, nicely placed on outskirts of town.

Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, small garden and garage.

All main services.  
**FREEHOLD £5,500**

### MID DEVON

Newton Abbot 7 miles, Exeter 19 miles.

#### A CAPITAL PLEASURE AND PROFIT FARM OF 97 ACRES WITH AN EXCELLENT RESIDENCE

Suitable for T.T. production.

Fine range of buildings, never failing water supply.

**£14,000**

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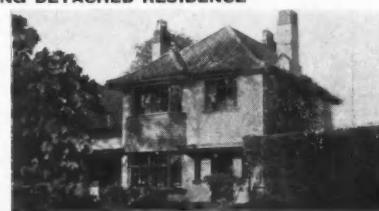
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Tel: BEXLEYHEATH 4054.

#### CHISLEHURST, KENT. 30 MINS. LONDON A CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE

In picturesque setting adjoining open woodland. Standing in well laid out grounds

Panelled entrance hall (parquet flooring). Cloakroom, lounge 20 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. (oak panelled, parquet flooring), dining room (parquet flooring), 5 bedrooms, kitchenette (domestic boiler), bath. Double garage.  
**£8,000, NEAR OFFER FREEHOLD**

**VACANT POSSESSION APPROX. QUARTER ACRE**



23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR  
1441

### ROWMORE, LEIGH HILL, COBHAM

*Delightfully secluded position in the highest part of this favourite district, 30 minutes Waterloo.*



**ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE**  
Exceptionally well built and planned and in excellent order. Hall, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services. Central heating. Garage.

Delightful gardens.

Tennis court, kitchen garden and over an acre of woodlands, etc.

**2½ ACRES**

For Sale privately or by Auction in the New Year.

Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### A BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

*In delightful rural surroundings within easy reach of Aylesbury, one hour London.*

#### THE LOVELY OLD MANOR HOUSE

Is typical of the period with herringbone brickwork between timber frames and mellowed tiled roof.

Completely modernised and in excellent order.

Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 baths, hall and 3 reception rooms.

Main electric light and power. Central heating.

Magnificent playroom.

Modern stabling and garages. Cottage and flat.

Charming old gardens.



**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 75 ACRES**

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#### "THE LAWN" BOYN HILL AVENUE, MAIDENHEAD

**Vacant Possession. For Sale by Auction on January 19, 1949, unless previously disposed of.**



**Attractive Detached Freehold Residence.**

First-class residential district. Containing 7 bed. (4 with hand basins), 2 bath., 3 recep. rooms, kitchen and offices. Pleasure and kitchen gardens.

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*Close to market town, 7 miles Bournemouth.*

#### LUXURY BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

In a delightful sylvan setting with a sunny outlook and having **17 ACRES** pasture and woodland.

Hall, lounge 18 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft., 2 bedrooms (h. and c.) one measuring 20 ft. x 13 ft., modern bathroom and kitchen. Garage and outbuildings. Timber chalet



MAIN WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT, MODERN DRAINAGE, CENTRAL HEATING  
**PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD OR OFFER**

38, HIGH STREET,  
ASHFORD, KENT

### SCOTT & KENDON

TEL.  
ASHFORD 42

KENT

*On the outskirts of Ashford. Main line service to London just over the hour.*



**Luxuriously appointed Modern Residence**

In perfect order throughout. Five principal, 2 secondary bed, 2 bath, lounge hall, dining room, study and billiards room. Ample offices with staff sitting-room and cellars. Garages for 4 cars. ALL MAIN SERVICES. Grounds include tennis lawn, fruit cage and kitchen garden, orchard and paddock. **IN ALL ABOUT 10 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY. VACANT POSSESSION**  
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents.

### H. G. CANTY & PARTNERS

HOLBORN  
4819

NAPIER HOUSE, 24-27, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

**ADJOINING SOUTH HERTS GOLF COURSE**  
*Picked position on high ground. Easy reach of City and West End.*

#### A COMPACT HOUSE

On two floors. Perfectly fitted. In excellent order. Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 2 reception rooms and ballroom, all finely oak panelled. Main services. Large garage. Beautiful gardens and orchard laid out at great expense.

**ABOUT 2½ ACRES.**

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

Sole Agents: H. G. CANTY & PARTNERS, as above.



### WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD

WEST SUSSEX



#### BOGNOR REGIS

A very well planned and appointed detached Seaside Residence, overlooking the safe sandy beach, and containing hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, sea parlour and balcony.

Built-in garage.

All main services.

**PRICE £7,750**

Details Messrs. WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD, 24, Station Rd., Bognor Regis (Tel. 1180), and 18, South St., Chichester (Tel. 2478/9) and Swan Corner, Pulborough (Tel. 232).

### CAVENDISH HOUSE

ESTATE OFFICES: 48, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM

**WITHIN EASY REACH OF GLOUCESTER AND 15 MILES FROM CHELTENHAM**

**Modern Country House** with pleasure gardens, tennis lawn and profitable orchard, about **4 ACRES IN ALL**

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom (h. and c.), 5 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), Aga cooker, basins (h. and c.) in principal bedrooms. Private electricity.



Garage. Stabling and cottage. **PRICE £8,500**

### BARTON, WYATT & BOWEN

42, BAKER STREET, WEYBRIDGE. Tel. 2631.

**IN A LOVELY WOODLAND SETTING**  
*Easy reach main line (Waterloo 25 mins.).*



#### MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Enjoying almost perfect seclusion, principal rooms south.

Five-six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception, cloak (h. and c.), offices, maids' sitting room. Main services. Central heating. Garage. Outbuildings. Choice grounds, terrace woodland walks, about **2½ ACRES**

**Price £9,850 Freehold**  
Sole Agents.

#### EAST SUSSEX. NEAR LEWES AND HAILSHAM

**A MEDIUM-SIZED GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE**  
*In lovely rural setting commanding glorious views of the South Downs.*

#### THE WHITE HOUSE, RIPE

Completely modernised throughout and in exceptional order, containing on two floors and attic, 3 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, lounge, dining room, cloakroom, study, 3 staff bedrooms, and excellent domestic offices. Good outbuildings including garage for 3 cars and grounds extending to approximately **3 ACRES. Price £10,000 Freehold.**

For further particulars of the above and other country and South Coast properties apply: **J. ELLMAN-BROWN, F.R.I.C.S.**

10, High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea. Telephone: Shoreham 2288 (3 lines).





Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Weado,  
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# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

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MAYfair 6341  
(10 lines)

## BETWEEN DORKING AND HORSHAM

A CHOICE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WITH BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER



THE RESIDENCE CONTAINS 10 BEDROOMS, 3  
RECEPTION ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. MAIN  
WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

MODEL FARM BUILDINGS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT  
T.T. COWHOUSE FOR 20.

COVERED YARDS AND LOOSE BOXES.

LODGE AND 3 COTTAGES.



ABOUT 226 ACRES IN A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION ALL IN HAND

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Inspected and recommended by KNIGHT & Co., 14, Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (3717)

By direction of the Trustees of the late Captain John Burnaby-Atkins.

For Sale with Vacant Possession of the whole, except one cottage.

### THE VILLAGE HOUSE, HALSTEAD, NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT

Outskirts of village. On bus route. 1½ miles Knockholt Station, Orpington 4, Sevenoaks 5½.  
18 miles from London with excellent service of trains from Charing Cross, Waterloo and  
Cannon Street.

#### THE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE



with modern additions,  
stands well back in its own  
grounds, 520 ft. up on light  
porous soil, and contains  
lounge hall, 3-4 reception  
rooms (one with passenger  
lift to first floor), ample  
offices, 9 bed and dressing  
rooms, 2 nurseries, 2 bath-  
rooms.

Company's electric light,  
power and water. Gas  
available. Central heating.  
One-man garden. Stabling,  
garage, outbuildings, 2 ex-  
cellent cottages (1 let),  
2 paddocks.

THE WHOLE IS FOR SALE, AND COMPRISES 7¾ ACRES

Or the house, garden and 2 cottages would be sold separately.

Further particulars of the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

## BETWEEN LONDON AND THE SOUTH COAST

2 miles main line station, about an hour from London, and within 9 miles of the coast

FIRST-CLASS DRY-FLY WATER, STOCKED AND PRESERVED FOR 42  
YEARS. SHOOTING AVAILABLE.

### SPLENDID MODERN HOUSE

Six bed., 2 dressing, 2 bath.,  
3 reception.

Lodge, stabling, garage for  
2 cars, flat over.

Main electricity, water and  
drainage. Central heating.  
Walled kitchen garden,  
beautifully timbered park-  
land and grounds.

IN ALL ABOUT 9¼  
ACRES



FOR SALE £10,500. OR MIGHT BE LET

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (32,216)

## ROBERT DUFF & PARTNERS

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### SHORTLANDS, KENT

#### DELIGHTFUL FAMILY RESIDENCE

Within 5 minutes' walk of Bromley South Station.

Six bedrooms, dressing room, 3 reception rooms, parquet flooring.

Garage for 3 cars. Well-kept gardens.

Inspected and highly recommended.

£4,975 FREEHOLD

(Folio 835)

### BECKENHAM

Adjacent to park and golf course.

### MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION

Situated in a sought-after section of Beckenham within convenient reach of Junction  
Station.

Accommodation comprises 5 bedrooms, 3 receptions (oak strip flooring throughout  
ground floor).

Large garden at rear overlooking golf course. Brick attached garage.

FREEHOLD £5,250

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MUSEum  
5625

## STRUTT & PARKER

49, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1  
and at LEWES, CHELMSFORD, PLYMOUTH and Llyswen, WALES

**ESSEX. HATFIELD PEVEREL. A MOST ATTRACTIVE LATE  
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** situated in its own well-wooded grounds in pleasant  
rural surroundings with 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, domestic offices,  
downstairs cloakroom. Main electricity, drainage and water. Good outbuildings with  
double garage. Excellent gardens and parkland. **APPROX. 5 ACRES. FOR  
SALE FREEHOLD £7,500.**

**ESSEX. WITHAM.** Within 10 minutes' walk of station. **MODERN WELL-  
APPOINTED HOUSE** standing in about 1 acre of grounds with 2-3 reception  
rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, labour-saving domestic offices. Central heating  
and main services. Flower garden, kitchen garden and orchard. Outbuildings  
including garage and fuel store. **PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000.**

**ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. CASTLE HEDINGHAM. A CHARMING  
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** embodying the finest features of this style of archi-  
tecture with 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, cloakroom, domestic offices, bathroom.  
Main electricity, drainage, gas and water. Good garden. Excellent outbuildings  
including garage. **IN ALL 1.286 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £5,750.**

**ESSEX. STOCK. A DELIGHTFUL 17th-CENTURY PERIOD HOUSE**  
in good order. Recently modernised and decorated, with three reception rooms, four  
bedrooms, downstairs cloakroom. Excellent domestic offices. Main electricity, gas and  
water. Modern drainage. Well-kept garden, with tennis court. Productive vegetable  
garden. Orchard. **IN ALL ¾ OF AN ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500.**

## A. COBDEN SOAR & SON

25, VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, and LAKE HOUSE, BATTLE, SUSSEX  
Tel.: Abbey 7107 (3 lines) and Battle 395 (2 lines).

### URGENTLY REQUIRED

**HOUSES OF CHARACTER** with 3 to 10 bedrooms, etc., and preferably (although  
not essentially) with some land apart from the normal pleasure garden. Owners  
or their Solicitors are invited to communicate with Messrs. A. COBDEN SOAR & SON,  
as above.

**230 ACRES. CHARMING OLD FARMHOUSE** in wonderful situation. Seven  
beds., bath., 2 spacious reception, good domestic offices. **TWO COTTAGES  
FREEHOLD £20,000.** An ideal gentleman's residence.

**EASTBOURNE.** About 1 mile from the station and overlooking the Royal East-  
bourne Golf Course. **A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN  
DETACHED RESIDENCE.** 5 principal bedrooms, 2 secondary, 2 bathrooms,  
separate w.c.s, lounge hall and 2 spacious reception rooms, downstairs cloaks, maids'  
sitting room and excellent modern domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars, and charming  
garden with grass tennis court. **FREEHOLD ONLY £10,000 WITH VACANT  
POSSESSION.** In excellent order throughout, with polished oak floors and many  
other refinements.

DETAILS OF THE ABOVE AND OF OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES IN  
THE HOME COUNTIES WILL BE FORWARDED UPON REQUEST.

## ADAMS, RENCH & WRIGHT

for BOURNEMOUTH, DORSET and NEW FOREST.

### POOLE HARBOUR

Tudor House, Lilliput.

Auction January 13, 1949.

Close Parkstone Yacht Club, moorings  
and golf, yet immediate bus of  
Sandbanks and Bournemouth.

Four bed., lounge 20 ft. x 11 ft., 2  
other rec., kit., bath., 2 w.c.s.  
Elec. power and water heating, all  
services. Garage.

Rateable value £38.



### WEEK-END COTTAGES

**£1,750 DET. COTTAGE**, open views, bathroom, w.c., 2 bed., 2 rec., kit., etc.  
Elect. near. ¼ ACRE. Easy walk over common to village, station, buses  
Bournemouth.

**HIGH GROUND.** Det. Cottage, near residential village, 7 m. Templecombe main  
line station. Four bed., 2 rec., kit., bath. Garage. Offers around **£3,000.**

**SAILING ESTUARY.** 1¼ m. Lymington, New Forest. Hourly buses Brockenhurst  
main line station. **ARTISTIC WELL-MODERNISED BRICK AND TILED  
COTTAGE** in sylvan grounds. **ONLY £3,500** to include gardener's timber bungalow.  
Main water, elec., septic tank.

Head Office: 14, Poole Hill, Bournemouth (Tel. 3144). Branches: Poole, Swanage,  
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**BOURNEMOUTH**

WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
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BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

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Two miles from Hambledon, 16 miles from Winchester, 20 miles Southampton, 14 miles Portsmouth.

**The important and most attractive  
Freehold Residential Property, Stoke  
Wood House, near Hambledon.**

Situate in the Meon Valley district amidst some of the most undulating country in the county and commanding delightful and extensive views. Eight bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, entrance hall, servants' sitting room, cloakroom, excellent domestic offices.

Own electricity. Good water supply. Garages.

Stabling. Outhouses. Farmery. Two cottages.

Bungalow. Entrance lodge.



Beautiful, well-kept pleasure gardens with lawns, rose garden and rockeries. Kitchen garden. Paddocks. The whole extending to an area of about

**23 1/2 ACRES**

**Vacant Possession** of the residence, gardens, grounds, bungalow and outbuildings on completion of purchase; the pair of cottages and the entrance lodge are occupied by employees on service tenancies. The paddock is let.

**PRICE £13,000 FREEHOLD**

Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

**WEST SUSSEX**

Occupying a delightful position in a sylvan setting close omnibus routes. Pulborough 7 miles. Worthing 15 miles. Brighton 15 miles.

**IDEAL FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR COUNTRY HOTEL  
THE ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD PROPERTY**



**Sleepy Hollow Hotel,  
Storrington.**

Eight bedrooms (7 h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, lounge, dining room, writing room, study or office, cloakroom, excellent domestic offices. Main electricity and power. Main water. Partial central heating. Modern drainage. Garages for 3 cars. Cottage. Delightful grounds including paved terraces, lawns, fish pool, and natural woodland, in all about

**2 1/2 ACRES**

**To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) at Warnes Hotel, Worthing, on Wednesday, January 12, 1949, at 3 p.m.**

Solicitors: Messrs. BOWLES & STEVENS, 3, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.

Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201.

**NORTH DEVON**

1 1/2 miles from Saunton Golf Course and 2 miles from Saunton Sands. 5 miles from Barnstaple and 7 miles from Ilfracombe. Commanding extensive views over the estuaries of the Rivers Taw and Torridge and also the coast.

**AN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE**

In perfect condition throughout, built in the Cotswold style of stone and possessing exceptional beauty and charm. Six principal bedrooms (4 with pedestal basins), bathroom, 4 maids' rooms, dining room, drawing room, studio or games room, lounge hall, kitchen and complete offices. Garage for 2 cars. Several outhouses, 2 poultry houses. Companies' electricity, gas and water. Telephone. Septic tank drainage.



The gardens and grounds form a particularly pleasing feature of the property and have been laid out at considerable cost. They include terraced lawns, crazy paved walks, rockeries, fish ponds, well-stocked kitchen garden with fruit trees, 2 greenhouses, the whole comprising an area of about

**1 ACRE. PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD**

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

**IN THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST**

Brockenhurst main line station and bus route 1 mile, 5 miles from Lymington and Lyndhurst, 11 miles from Southampton, 18 miles from Bournemouth. Good train service to London in 2 hours.



**A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE  
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY**

Nine bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, vestibule, cloakroom, hall, 2 excellent reception rooms, billiards room, complete domestic offices.

Toilet basins (h. and c.) in 4 bedrooms, polished teak floors. Part central heating. All main services to the residence. Model stabling. Garage for 3 cars. Heated greenhouse with viney and peach house. Two excellent modern cottages. Bungalow.

Gardens with lawn. Rockery, rose garden, swimming pool, kitchen garden with fruit trees, 5 paddocks. The whole extending to an area of about **11 ACRES.**

**Vacant Possession of the residence, gardens and outbuildings, also of one cottage (the other is occupied by a service tenant).**

**The bungalow is let.**

**PRICE £16,000 FREEHOLD**

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

**OXFORDSHIRE**

15 miles from Oxford. 8 miles from Banbury.

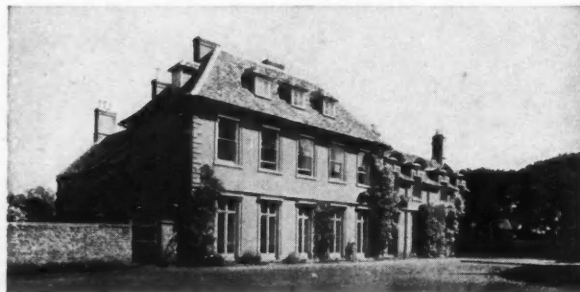
**AN ATTRACTIVE 17th-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE**

Situate in one of the most delightful rural parts of the county just off the Oxford to Banbury main road.

Seven principal and secondary bedrooms, dressing room, 4 servants' rooms, bathroom, 4 reception rooms, servants' hall, kitchen and offices.

**MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.**

**STABLING. TWO GARAGES.**



The pleasure gardens include a large lawn with well-grown shrubs and ornamental cedars and other trees, also a valuable walled kitchen garden and orchard, glass house and buildings the whole comprising an area of about

**7 ACRES**

**PRICE £9,000 FREEHOLD**

**With Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.**

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## EWELL, SURREY

c.4

*Easy reach of station.*

## PICTURESQUE MODERN TUDOR RESIDENCE



With entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, and sunroom, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, complete offices. Claygate fireplaces, parquet flooring.

ALL CO.'S MAINS.

GOOD GARAGE.

Attractive garden, with lawns, kitchen garden, etc.

**IN ALL NEARLY ONE ACRE  
ONLY £6,350 FOR QUICK SALE**

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1  
(Tel: KENington 1490. Extn. 806).

## MAIDSTONE AND TONBRIDGE

c.2

*In undulating country, 1 mile from village.*

## ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

Four reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

CO.'S SERVICES. GARAGE 4.

Two cottages (each with bath).

Grounds of about 6 ACRES, part of which has been formed into a prolific market garden

**FREEHOLD £10,500**

Joint Sole Agents: BROOKS & SON, 134, High Street, Tonbridge, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490. Extn. 809).

## GUILDFORD ABOUT 6 MILES

c.3

*Amidst pleasant country convenient to station and bus service.*A CAPITAL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE  
FACING SOUTH

Three reception rooms, cloakroom, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

MODERN DRAINAGE. CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT,  
GAS AND WATER, RADIATORS.

LARGE GARAGE.

Various useful outbuildings.

Matured gardens and grounds, tennis and other lawns,  
kitchen garden.

Well-stocked orchard. Paddocks.

**IN ALL ABOUT 6½ ACRES  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

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## SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

c.4

*Favourite Ashdown Forest district.*PICTURESQUE SMALL FARM WITH STONE-BUILT  
RESIDENCE

Two reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

CO.'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS. STABLING FOR 6. LARGE LOFT, BARN AND OTHER  
USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

Orchard, arable and chiefly pasture land.

**IN ALL 35 ACRES. ONLY £5,750**

The farm has been accepted for use by attested cattle. HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans  
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*On a bus route to both. 500 ft. up on a southern slope, ½ mile from village and shops*A SUBSTANTIAL AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE  
WITH A GEORGIAN ADDITION.*Ideal for the occupation of two families.*

Eight bedrooms (fitted  
basins), dressing room,  
nurseries, 4 reception, 4  
bathrooms, maid's sitting  
room.

MAIN WATER AND  
ELECTRICITY.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

TWO GARAGES AND  
USEFUL BUILDINGS.

Well laid out grounds.

Lawns, herbaceous borders,  
flower beds, kitchen garden,  
fruit trees, and a piece of  
grass woodland.

**IN ALL ABOUT 4 ACRES****FREEHOLD, £8,750. VACANT POSSESSION**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490.  
Extn. 809).

## AMPTHILL, BEDS.

c.3

## CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With two cottages, outbuildings, and about 4½ ACRES. Lounge hall, 4 reception,  
5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

MAIN SERVICES. COTTAGES, ETC.

Gardens and grounds are a feature. Double tennis court. Orchard. Kitchen garden.

Gardening land.

**IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES****FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. SWAFFIELD & SON, Ampthill, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36,  
Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490. Extn. 807).

## RURAL ESSEX

c.2

*In a pleasant village with bus service to station and shops  
2 miles distant, and 40 minutes from Liverpool Street.*

A GENTLEMAN'S DAIRY FARM

for Pedigree Attested Herd.

FINE 17th-CENTURY BARN, FARM BUILDINGS,  
MODERN COWHOUSES.

Electricity and water laid on.

## HISTORICAL TUDOR RESIDENCE

completely restored and modernised, retaining original  
features and much old oak.

Two rec., 4-5 beds. (fitted basins), bathroom, mod. kitchen  
Aga cooker.

Old established gardens, orchard and sound land of

**ABOUT 28 ACRES**  
(further 28 acres rented).

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE****VACANT POSSESSION**

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## MOOR PARK

c.4

*Private gateway to golf course.*BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED  
MODERN RESIDENCE

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 5-7 bedrooms, 4 bath-  
rooms, excellent offices.

ALL CO.'S MAINS. CENTRAL HEATING.

Parquet floors, ample cupboard accommodation, recently  
redecorated.

Delightful gardens with lawns, herbaceous borders, crazy  
paving, small kitchen garden, fruit trees.

**IN ALL JUST OVER HALF AN ACRE****FOR SALE FREEHOLD, £9,500**

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HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1  
(Tel: KENington 1490. Extn. 806).

## SOUTH-EAST KENT

c.2

*Six miles from market town and main line station.*MODERNISED ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE  
AND ATTESTED DAIRY FARM OF ABOUT 116 ACRES

Drawing room and dining room with oak beams and half timbering, 5 bedrooms,  
bathroom h. and c.

MAIN WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE. OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.  
SMALL GARDEN.

GARAGE. ENGINE HOUSE.

MODEL COWHOUSE FOR 30, calving pens, dairy, barn, all with electricity.

**FREEHOLD £12,500. VACANT POSSESSION**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490.  
Extn. 809).

## OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

IRISH TOWN JAMAICA.  
14 Miles from Kingston

**Attractive Colonial House** (situate in the skirts of blue mountains coffee-growing district at height of 2,600 ft., being well above the malarial mosquito belt). Completely remodelled and redecorated, retaining old atmosphere and features, 4 master bedrooms (with terraces), dining room, double drawing room, large sitting room, small sitting room, study, porch, large entrance hall, 6 servants' bedrooms with showers, etc., and usual offices. Also separate wing consisting of kitchen, children's playroom, and running along outside of house with view over the sea is a veranda 75 ft. x 8 ft. with octagonal outside sitting room. City water and

electricity in addition to own generator, 2 swimming pools, beautiful gardens (fully piped water supply) with oranges, grapefruits, limes, etc., and masses of various semi-tropical flowers.

**For Sale with 120 ACRES, PRICE £25,000, or £35,000 fully furnished subject to contract. VACANT POSSESSION will be given immediately.**

Photos which display the surrounding grounds and interior of property can be inspected at our offices. Agents are invited to co-operate with us in the disposal of the above on the usual terms.

AGENTS: **FOSTER & FAITH, 10, Queen St., Mayfair, Curzon St., W.1.**  
Tel: G.R.O. 1362/63

**JAMAICA.** No restrictions or rationing. Near to Kingston, 1,000 ft. up in the Blue Mountains in lovely situation. 320-acre plantation and Dairy Farm, also limes, pimento, mangoes, etc. Well watered by river and springs. Attractive modern cottage with every convenience. Excellent bathing, fishing and shooting. Property can carry 100 head of cattle. £6,500.—Full particulars and photos, **ABBEY ESTATE, Llandewey P.O., St. Thomas, Jamaica, B.W.I.**

**KENYA.** For sale, an attractive Estate of 5,600 acres carrying 700 head of high-grade Ayrshire cattle. This property has been the subject of lavish expenditure and all farm buildings are of stone. Excellent water supply. Well paddocked and fenced. All cattle fully recorded and machine-milked. Milk treated in modern cooling room and dispatched in sterilised vessels to Nairobi. Butter fat sent to local creamery. Manager's residence and offices. Modern stone-built mansion house containing 2 large reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Loose boxes and stabling. Separate guest house adjoins main house. The estate would be sold inclusive of stock, etc., as a going concern, yielding a return of approximately 8 per cent. on an investment of £50,000 all in. Payment may be made in the United Kingdom.—For further particulars, apply to **MESSRS. JAMES & GEORGE COLLIE, Solicitors and Notaries Public, 1, East Craibstone Street, Aberdeen.**

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**KENYA COLONY.** A beautiful Residential Property of 60 acres overlooking the lovely fresh-water lake, Naivasha. The house has 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge, dining-room, etc. Stables for 4 horses built of rough stone. Situated 15 miles from Naivasha Township, and on the telephone. Price £10,000.—Full particulars of this property and of many other properties in the Kenya Highlands may be obtained from **COLBURN'S, LTD., Land and Estate Agents, Box 1922, Nairobi.**

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**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.** **BAIRNSFATHER & CLOETE** (Alphen Estate Agents) would appreciate inquiries from intending immigrants and settlers requiring information or advice in regard to the purchase of Farms or Properties. Both principals are actively engaged in farming operations on a large scale.—Proprietors: **H. F. J. BAIRNSFATHER, H. A. C. BAIRNSFATHER CLOETE** (Member of Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa), Auctioneers, Property Consultants, Estate Brokers and Agricultural Advisers, Specialists in Farm Properties. Address: "Alphen," Constantia, Wynberg, Cape Province, S.A. Telephone and Cable: Alphen-Wynberg.

**KENYA WHITE HIGHLANDS,** 7½ miles Nairobi P.O. Twenty acres with small stone house, etc., tiled roof, built 1947. E.L., water from dam and bore-hole. Quarry rights occupying a few acres are let on long lease at £500 per annum. Price £15,500. A further 70 acres (approx.) adjoining available, suitable dairy or sub-division, £5,500. A property which is yearly appreciating in value.—**RODDA, Box 1340, Nairobi, Kenya.**

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**IN TOBAGO.** For sale, Country Residence at north end of island. Lovely views of bay. One-storey house in good condition. Two bedrooms—one very large—with separate toilets and basins. Over two acres of grounds. Freehold about £3,100.

**NEAR PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.** Mixed Estate for sale, approximately 430 acres of which 350 cultivated under cocoa and citrus, 130 acres under timber; 6,000 mahogany, 4,000 cedar, 1,700 others. Old Estate Residence recently renovated, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' quarters. Cocoa houses, cattle sheds, delco plant. Irrigation from river, nut sprayers. Price freehold £35,000 or offer.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA.** Guest House for sale on outskirts Salisbury. Modern bungalow-type residence on 6 acres. Accommodation for sixteen guests. Vegetable garden with swimming pool. Electric light and power, telephone, hot-water system. Comfortably furnished, well equipped with linen, plate and cooking utensils. Electric refrigerator. Opportunity for development on Country Club lines for which licence could be obtained. Price asked freehold, furnishings and goodwill, £10,000.—For further details of all above apply: **NATIONAL BUSINESS AGENCY, LTD., Overseas Department, 63-64, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. MANsion House 4922.**

**RHODESIA.** List of all available Farms, Houses, Land and Small Holdings available, together with personal advice concerning the Colony on application to **KILNER ESTATES, P.O. Box 1160, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.**

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## CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

## AUCTIONS

## FOR SALE

**"THE SUNDIAL," KINGSTON HILL.** A charming freehold. Tudor Cottage-style House, situate on high ground and close to Richmond Park, containing oak panelled lounge, dining room with beamed ceiling, cloakroom, sun loggia, 3-4 beds., compact Domestic offices, Garage and workshop. Vacant possession on completion, which

**GOODMAN & MANN, F.A.I.** will offer for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) on Wednesday, January 19, 1949, at 3 p.m., at the Estate Sale Room, Creek House, Hampton Court, Solicitors: Messrs. SHERRARD & SONS, 77, Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames. Auctioneers' Offices: "Creek House," Hampton Court (Molesley 44 and 855), and at Escher, Walton, Sunbury, Cobham and London.

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**GREAT MALVERN** (best part). Flats to let in delightful situation.—Apply, stating accommodation required. Box 1319.

**LAKE DISTRICT HOLIDAYS.** To let, tastefully furnished, beautifully situated House, 3 ent., 5 bedrooms. Any period May onwards.—Box 1289.

**SUSSEX.** Flats, suit retired gentlefolk. Country mansion. Dairy and garden produce available.—2, Sydenham Avenue, S.E.26.

## WANTED

**ANYWHERE IN UNITED KINGDOM** where some trout fishing available within short distance. Ex-Ceylon planter and wife, no children, require May/June, 1949, on long let, unfurnished, or partly furnished, Bungalow, modernised Cottage, or self-contained part Country House. Careful tenants, and garden lovers.—Box 1286.

**ANYWHERE WITHIN REASONABLE DISTANCE OF LONDON CONSIDERED.** A large Property with a minimum of 7 bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, and standing within its own grounds, is required as an Ecclesiastical Residence.—Full particulars to **COMPTON GUY, 1, Cambridge Park, Wanstead, Essex.**

**LONDON REASONABLE DISTANCE.** Retired doctor and wife need unfurnished accommodation in Country House, self-contained Flat or Suite of Rooms.—Box 1288.

**SOUTH SURREY,** mid or west Sussex. Urgently required to purchase a Dairy Farm from 40 acres upwards. Good house essential, 4 to 6 bedrooms, main services. Cottages adequate for acreage if possible.—"Phone RAY 1029 or write Box 1287.

**SOUTH OR WEST.** Retired colonel, Indian Army, desires purchase freehold small House. Returning England April (wife and daughter). Requires Furnished Home whilst viewing sale offers.—**BIRCH, Barclays Bank, Cape Town, S.A.**

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**ARGYL.** Det. granite-bit. House, overlooking lovely Loch Leven, close station and bus routes. Boating, fishing, stalking facilities near. Three rec. 1 bed., bath., modern sanitation; large kitchen, scullery, boxrm., constant hot water; rose garden and lawns. Telephone. Solid 2-roomed cottage in grounds. Immediate possession of house; cottage end of year. Ideal for retirement.—**DAKERS, 39, Store Street, London, W.C.1. MUSEUM 4429.**

**BOULTERS LOCK, MAIDENHEAD.** Charming secluded Cottage, 4 beds., bath., c.h.w., 3 rec., kit. Heated garage and greenhouse. 1 acre well stocked, freehold, vacant. £5,950.—Box 1314.

**BUCKS, NEAR AYLESBURY.** Beautiful freehold Manor House in glorious country. Modernised and in good order. Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, games room, compact domestic offices. Central heating. Gardener's cottage. Stabling for 4. Garages. Hard tennis court. Walled kitchen garden. 75 acres. Inspected and recommended. Further particulars and photographs from Sole Agents: **ROBINSON WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, Mount Street, W.1. GROSvenor 2561/2, REgent 4775.**

**BUCKS.** 15 miles from London. Beautiful modern Freehold House, overlooking golf course, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Lovely garden of 5 acres.—Box 1285.

**CARDIFF** (near). Stately creeper-clad Country House on outskirts of village within 4 miles Cardiff, recently completely modernised. Four reception rooms, cloakroom, good domestic offices with servants' sitting room, 7 principal and 4 secondary beds., 2 bath., etc. Main elec. and water. Excellent outbuildings include garage and stabling, with flat over. Entrance lodge. Attractive and well-maintained grounds and pasture land, about 27 acres. Freehold. Immediate Possession. £16,000 (or near offer). Ref. W.5766.—Full details of above and other West Country Properties from Messrs. **RICKARD, GREEN & MICHELMORE, Land and Estate Agents, 82, Queen Street, Exeter.**

**ESSEX-SUFFOLK BORDERS.** Con- stable's country, between Colchester and Ipswich, standing high with extensive views. Unique Residence, lounge hall, lounge (30 ft.), dining room, maids' sitting room, cloakroom, kitchen with "Aga" cooker, 4 bed., bath. Detached annex, sitting room, bathroom, 2 bed. Detached cottage. Main elec. and water, garage 2 cars. Nicely laid out grounds and meadowland, 5 acres. £7,000, or offer. Owner gone abroad.—**COBBE & WINNER, Ipswich (Tel. 2785).**

**EAST DEVON.** Attractive and pleasantly placed Small Country Residence in one of nicest residential districts of East Devon, 10 miles Exeter. Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and compact offices. Garage. Main electricity and water. Nice garden and paddock, about one acre. Freehold. Possession. £4,600. (Ref. D.5756).—Details from **RICKARD, GREEN & MICHELMORE, 82, Queen Street, Exeter.**

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.** Genuine Dairy and Corn Farms for Sale with Possession. **140-ACRE T.T. SEVERN VALE FARM,** 10 miles north of Bristol. Private electricity. Attractive Farmhouse. Compact. Price £17,500.

**100-ACRE MAIN ROAD COMPACT LEVEL DAIRY FARM.** Excellent Farmhouse. Within 15 miles of Gloucester. Price £14,250.

**EDGE OF COTSWOLDS. 220-ACRE DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM.** Attractive Cotswold Farmhouse and two sets ample buildings.

**22-ACRE ALL-PASTURE HOLDING.** Within 4 miles centre Bristol. Bungalow Residence, all services. Lock, stock and barrel, £10,000.

Particulars from the Sole Agents: **HOWES, LUCE, WILLIAMS & Co., Estate Agents and Surveyors, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos. (Tel. 191), or Branches.**

**LEICESTER-RUTLAND BORDERS.** Lushly distinctive Country Residence, fully modernised, 3 reception, 8 bed., 3 bath. Main services. Garage and stable block. Inexpensive grounds of 2 acres. Will accept £6,500 or near offer for immediate Sale with Possession.—Further particulars from **HOLLOWAY, PRICE & Co., Estate Agents, Market Harborough.**

**NEW FOREST.** Pine and heather country. Architect-built, Georgian-style House, 3 reception, 5-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Aga, central heating, labour saving. 8 acres. £12,500.—Box 1193.

**NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.** For sale privately. Investment Estate extending to 1,250 acres, comprising two complete farmsteads which would be sold separately or as a whole. Owned and occupied by young and progressive agriculturist who would stay on as tenant at a rent to pay 4 per cent. clear.—Full particulars obtainable from **DICKINSON, DAVY & MARKHAM, Land Agents, Louth, Lincs.**

**PURLEY, SURREY.** Truly outstanding opportunity secure double-fronted detached Residence of unusual character situated most coveted private road in Surrey. Standing in one acre of lovely gardens and approached by sweeping drives—immaculate condition with wood block and oak strip flooring throughout. Fine hall, 6 spacious beds., dressing room, 3 magnificent recep., sun lounge. First-class modern offices inc. 2 bath-rooms, downstairs cloakroom. Tennis court. Centrally heated double garage. Price £25,750 freehold.—For details of this and many similar properties, write or "phone **LINCOLN & Co., P.V.I., Surveyors, 83, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey. Wallington 6601 (10 lines). (Folio 3362)**

**KENT,** 2 miles from Edenbridge main line station, in the beautiful Four Elms district. "Mill House," 3 reception rooms, music or billiard room, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, garages and outbuildings. Hard tennis court, delightful gardens and ornamental pond, about 3 acres in all. Price £8,500.—Sole Agents: **ARTHUR L. RUSH, 49, High Street, Tunbridge Wells. Tel. 2772/3.**

**SOUTH LONDON.** For sale freehold or would lease, Squash and Tennis Club. Full catering and bar licences. With modern residential flat and pleasant garden.—Box 1280.

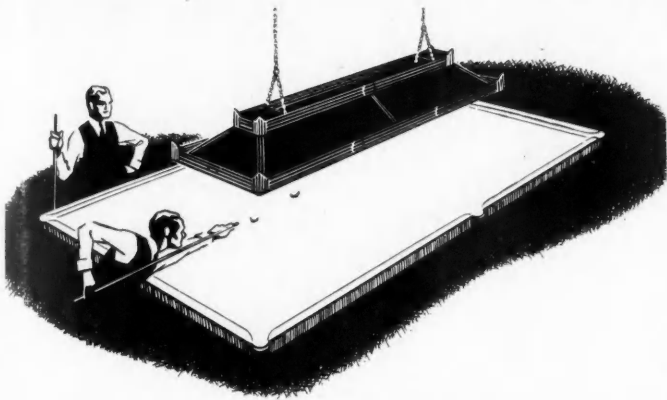
**SOUTH NORFOLK.** Charming modernised old-world brick and timbered House in lovely village, with vacant possession. Three reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom h. and c. Garage. Mains electric light, telephone. Stands in 1½ acre of grounds. Small orchard, lawns, crazy paved paths, small greenhouse. Secluded yet with delightful views over common, stream and village; 2 mins. shops and private school. £23,000 or near offer.—Box 1290 or "phone Brooke 205.

**WEYBRIDGE.** St. George's Hill. **BERTALLS ESTATE OFFICES, Kingston-on-Thames (Tel. 1001),** offer a charming Residence of modern labour-saving design with 3 rec., sun loggia, 8 beds, 3 baths, good offices, including 3 garages. Grounds over 1 acre. Freehold. Main services. Unsold at auction, offers over £7,500 considered.

**SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.** Beautifully kept medium-size Country House with entrance lodge and gardens and grounds extending to about 26 acres. A property of great charm with many fine features that must be seen to be fully appreciated. Nine bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Very expensively fitted domestic offices. Chauffeur's flat. Central heating. H. and c. basins and fitted wardrobes, etc., etc. Freehold. Early possession. Highly recommended for immediate inspection by those requiring a property of this size in delightful country mid-way between London and the South Coast.—**MOORE & Co., Auctioneers, Carshalton. Tel.: Wallington 2606. (Folio 6682/21)**

**THAXTED, ESSEX.** London 42 m. and Ipswich 22 m. Secluded Tudor Residence of character with original features carefully preserved. Lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 rec. (south), good domestic offices, 4 bed. (2 with basins), bathroom and sep. w.c. Main elec., water and drainage. Delightful matured garden and useful paddock. Garage. Vac. poss. Freehold £6,300. (Ref. 397).—**FERRAL AND TURNER, Sudbury, Suffolk (Tel. 2123).**





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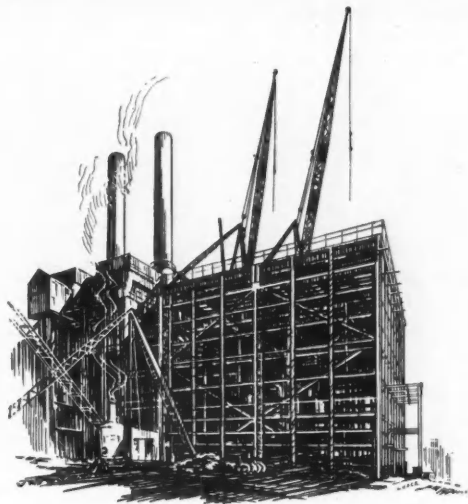
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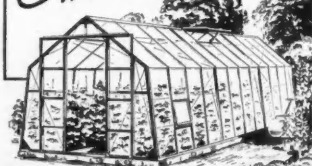
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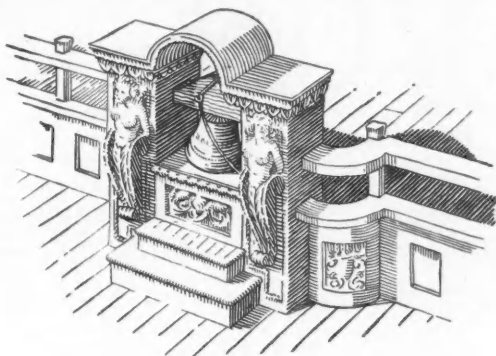
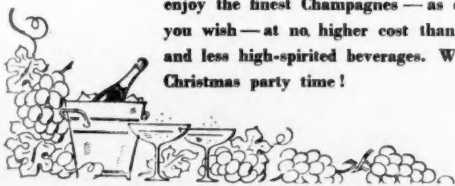
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CIV No. 2711

DECEMBER 31, 1948



*Pearl Freeman*

## MISS PATRICIA M. BYNG-MADDICK

Miss Patricia M. Byng-Maddick is the daughter of Major and Mrs. Strafford Byng-Maddick, of Poplars, Maidenhead Thicket, Berkshire

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## MEAT FROM THE HILLS

TO make a success of the food production part of the latest White Paper plan for national recovery, we must make fuller use of Britain's hill pastures. By growing more grain in the lowlands the output of pork and bacon and also eggs can certainly be raised to the pre-war level and substantially beyond, but it is to the hills that Britain must look for a better ration of butcher's meat. The present one shillingworth is made up of home-produced, 5d.; Argentine, 3d.; New Zealand, 2½d.; Australia, 1½d., and other sources, ¼d. New Zealand has been doing well for us, and there are hopes that Australia will again be able to send us more meat, but the prospects for Argentine supplies are uncertain. As the Agricultural Mission which toured the South American countries recently reported on their return: "This great agricultural continent is importing food; there is not one country where marketed supply is keeping pace with increasing consumption . . . there is more than one where not only this relative supply, but actual production, is declining."

At home there has been steady growth in the dairy herds, and more home-killed beef has done duty in the cowshed. It is a rare and refreshing sight nowadays to discover a yard of fattening bullocks. Our sheep, now numbering 17,500,000, are few more than half the number we had 80 years ago. Then the folded flock was knit closely into the arable farming of East Anglia and the southern counties of England, but it is doubtful, with farm wages preponderating as they do in production costs, if we shall ever see many hurdled flocks again. Circumstances demand changed management in the lowlands, but we should be using our hill lands for breeding and to some extent feeding more beef cattle and sheep.

Nearly a third of our land in Britain is rough grazing or hill, and it should be a determined national policy to re-stock these areas. This in turn means bringing men and their families to live in isolated places. It is true that the drift from the land is now reversed and that more men are willingly coming to work on farms in the closely settled agricultural districts. The hill farms present a special problem, but not an insuperable one if housing is brought up to modern standards and transport provided, so that those who serve the community by raising cattle and sheep on the hills can make their own community life.

## THE NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME

IT is satisfactory that the enjoyment and revenue yielded by the National Gardens Scheme of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing will henceforth be linked increasingly with the maintenance of the famous gardens

made over to the joint committee of the National Trust and Royal Horticultural Society. The committees of the three organisations having thus arranged to combine their appeals, a single National Gardens Scheme is in effect brought into being. When the formation was announced last June of the somewhat cumbersome named Joint Gardens Committee of the National Trust and R.H.S., it was emphasised that in addition to a capital fund, a continuing source of revenue was essential. This will now be forthcoming, since the taking over by the State of all nursing services relieves the Queen's Institute of its responsibilities, except for the provision of pensions for older district nurses, many of whom are not in any superannuation scheme. While this pension fund will absorb an agreed but diminishing proportion of the revenue from open gardens, owners and public are now assured that some, eventually all, of their contributions will go to a purpose no less worthy and appropriate. Indeed, it may be hoped that this combined appeal will result in even more gardens being opened to the public.

## WINTER TREES

ONE night of gale, of equinoctial tempest,  
And trees are bare  
Now is the moment, not to mourn lost summer,  
But, newly aware,  
Delight in trees that lift their delicate branches,  
Autumn gone by;  
That print their patterns, intricate and noble,  
On a grey sky:  
Aware of loveliness without adornment  
That is a tree  
That is serene in face of winter's challenge—  
Then why not we?

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

## HORSE FLESH

THE general public is at last concerned about the killing of more than 50,000 horses a year for their meat, but the reaction has not been over-hasty. It is interesting to remember that less than ten years ago the eating of horse flesh was considered to be disgusting in itself, and that we adopted an air and tone of undisguised superiority when saying of any Continental nation "They eat horses, you know." The eating of meat from three horses in London, just eighty years ago, excited a great deal of adverse comment at the time, and even in the nineteen-thirties there were references to the occasion—a dinner attended by members of the Jockey Club at the Langham Hotel in 1868. According to the late Edward Bunyard, "Three blood-horses, specially raised and fattened," provided the meat. Cuts from one animal, aged 18 months, were treated as veal, for white entrées. The other two horses were three years and four years old, and yielded excellent roasts, fillets and soup. But an account written by one of the French chefs concluded with the words, "Ce qui a causé un certain scandale dans la haute Société." (And not only in high Society: was not the egregious Ouida among those who joined battle?) There is, of course, nothing inherently objectionable about eating horse flesh, which has been described by such an authority as Leipoldt as "nourishing and exceedingly palatable." The mischief is that because of temporary circumstances (meat rationing, a black market and high prices) young and sound horses should be worth more dead than alive.

## FIRES AND SMOKES

ONCE again the open fires of England are being criticised for giving too little heat and too much smoke. Some 140 years ago Southey commented, in his "Espriella" letters, on the English preference for open fires for cheerfulness, and these fires may perhaps be seen as a peculiar tribute to our temperate climate. Most nations who have more severe winters insist on closed stoves (which give greater heat) and most who have milder winters are amused that in England the hearth should be the focus in nearly all informal sitting-rooms. But the smoke nuisance, which might be borne in Southey's time—though it excited criticism centuries earlier—is now grievous, since Britain

has been industrialised and the population has multiplied. The damage to trees, which can rank as only a secondary matter on the whole indictment, is so severe that Kew now plants its chief conifers at Bedgebury in Kent rather than in the gardens near London. The season of the Yule log is not, perhaps, the best time for countrymen to make adverse remarks about the fires and smoke of cities, for even the best fire-wood is less efficient, as a heat-producer, than good coal, and peat is even poorer than wood. But the smokes of wood and peat are usually pleasant: indeed, as a welcome to the exile returning from a city the fragrance of cottage chimneys can rank with the friendly "good-nights" of complete strangers—these are things that assure a man that he is back in the country.

## EARTHWORM CONTROL

A GOOD many golf clubs must be lamenting the comparative havoc wrought on their once perfect, or nearly perfect, turf by weed and worm during a war-time scarcity of green-keepers, groundsmen and eradicants. In their effort to get back to normal these clubs now have the valuable assistance of the Board of Greenkeeping Research, set up in 1924 following on a meeting convened by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. The current issue of the Board's *Journal* contains a résumé of methods available for earthworm control, and in the course of it mention is made of recent researches at Rothamsted experimental station which promise a novel and almost startling approach to the earthworm problem. Most gardeners and agriculturists agree that the subterranean activities of worms among the roots of the sward are entirely beneficial. What they object to are wormcasts. It has now been shown at Rothamsted that all but a few of the twenty-five species fairly common in this country do not produce casts but void below the surface. The suggestion of the Greenkeeping Research Board is that if sufficient information regarding earthworms and their habits can only be obtained, it may be possible for the turf-grower to benefit from earthworms living in the soil without having to suffer the disadvantage of casts being formed upon the surface. What is needed appears to be some sort of selective worm-killing that will eliminate the cast-forming species without harming the others. This may not be such intricate magic as it sounds, for though recent investigations at Rothamsted on plots treated for seventeen years, each with a different fertiliser, showed a disappointingly constant mixed worm population, it is already known that the various earthworm species have all slightly different life circles and feeding habits, of which advantage could presumably be taken to slay the offenders and spare the rest.

## WHAT A FINISH!

"WILFRED, we'll get them by singles." Those words of Hirst to Rhodes, who came in last to help him get the vital runs for England against Australia, have long since become classical. It is possible that Gladwin's more light-hearted speech to Bedser at Durban, "We're going to get these runs, my little champion," may be as long and as freshly remembered. What a match and what a finish! It is cheering to win a Test Match again after some very lean years, and especially cheering because the match was fought out in so essentially gay and gallant a manner by both sides. The fine stand by Begbie and Wade on the last morning left England only 135 minutes in which to make 128 runs for victory, and McCarthy the young fast bowler was bowling with splendid venom. They went unhesitatingly for the runs, and though there were moments when defeat was painfully possible, they never weakened and brought it off by getting eight runs in the last over and a leg bye off the very last ball. Mann has made a good start as a captain of England, not merely by winning, but by the fine attacking spirit which he has shown himself and infused into his team. The bruise on Gladwin's thigh, the reward of the last desperate leg bye, will become as much part of cricket history as if it could be preserved in a glass case.





A SKYE BY-ROAD NEAR BROADFORD

C. Righton Campin

## A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

I HAVE recently obtained a copy of *It Happened in Hampshire*, which is published by the Hampshire Federation of Women's Institutes with the dual purpose of imparting general information on the history and country lore of the villages in which we live and providing funds for the maintenance of Women's Institutes. I can testify that the small book achieves its first purpose, since on every page I find something interesting and new to me, and I imagine it is succeeding in its second object, since this is the third edition and it is selling out rapidly.

The name of my own parish of Ellingham is, I learn, derived from three Anglo-Saxon words—"Athel" the name of the landowner, "ing" the family, and "ham" the dwelling-place. I do not think that there is any trace now of Athel's manor house, and the oldest building in the neighbourhood is the famous Moyle's Court, in which Dame Alice Lisle sheltered two fugitives from the Battle of Sedgemoor. For this she was sentenced to death by Judge Jeffreys and beheaded at Winchester in 1685. Even in those days, when the death sentence was the recognised punishment for a number of petty crimes for which the magistrates of to-day bind the culprit to come up for judgment if called upon, the execution of Dame Lisle caused a wave of horror throughout the land.

\* \* \*

DURING 1685 Mary Stevens also was causing some anxiety in official circles in Beaulieu, for in the parish registers there are three entries of expenses incurred in connection with her activities. Unfortunately, however, we are left in complete ignorance of what form they took, and in what respect she erred against the laws of the land. The first item is a small sum paid "for watching Mary Stevens," then there is another a few days later "for meat and drink for men who watched Mary Stevens," and finally there is an entry of the sum expended "for carrying Mary Stevens to goel," which suggests that at last success attended the efforts of the forces of law and order. It all sounds as if there were a Ministry of Food functioning in the 17th century, and that its snoopers, crouch-

ing behind the manure heap in the yard in the way that they do to-day, were watching Mary to see if she fed her chickens on waste bread, kept an illicit pig that she had failed to register, or had a liaison with the milkman by which she obtained a pint of milk every morning instead of the half-pint to which she was entitled.

\* \* \*

AN interesting feature of these old parish registers is the records which prove that quite large amounts were paid out regularly for the extermination of vermin; and it is remarkable that in the 18th century, when a shilling was a quite considerable sum of money probably equal in purchasing value to £1 to-day, this was the price paid in many villages for a fox's head. The same amount was the reward for a polecat's or a badger's head, with 4d. for a stoagh (stoat), 6d. for an adder, and the same amount for the poor old hedgehog; and in 1668 a namesake of mine presumably received something quite substantial for a wild cat's head, though the actual sum is not mentioned. Sparrows also were on the black list, the payment for these being 1d. for a mature bird and ½d. for nestlings, and in 1657 a Beaulieu resident almost got into the capitalist class by being rewarded with "3s. 6d. for a bitch fox." If all this information proves anything, it certainly suggests that the fox must have been a far rarer animal some 200 years ago than it is to-day, because if £1, which is the equal of a 1s. in the 18th century, were offered now for the brush of the animal, some of the smallholders of the Forest in fox-infested areas would have no difficulty at all about making both ends meet.

\* \* \*

IN the latest return which farmers, market-gardeners and one-acre landowners have to render to the Ministry of Agriculture concerning their holdings there is an attempt to introduce a more personal and intimate relationship between the cultivator of the land and his crops,

so that in future when writing about an acre of cabbages one will not just put "1" in the space allotted, but is encouraged to call the plants by their Christian names, such as Winningstadt, or January King, or in the case of savoys, Omega or Alexander's No. 1. I do not know what the publicity value of these returns is, but it seems that this new system might lead ultimately to the surreptitious advertising of proprietary varieties of *brassica*. I could, for instance, enter in the broccoli space my own particular crop, which I have nicknamed appropriately Jarvis's Club Root, and this might lead eventually to a demand for its seeds, though I doubt it.

The advertising value of any publication, however, depends entirely on the number of people who read it, and sometimes one wonders if anyone reads these returns which must roll into Lytham St. Anne's by the lorry-load. If the officials there do read them and compile statistics from them they must have forgotten to pass on to the Ministry of Food the results of the early autumn returns, since otherwise there is no possible explanation of why this country is inundated with Spanish and Dutch onions at a period of the year when the largest and finest crop of these bulbs ever grown in this country is trying to come on to the market.

\* \* \*

OWING to the nature of the soil in which it is grown and the generous ration of sun that it obtains, the Spanish onion is far cleaner and outwardly more attractive than our own, but in the onion world one should not judge the interior by the warm, sun-kissed complexion of its outer skin, and in the opinion of epicures and all cookery experts the English varieties are far superior as regards flavouring qualities. Nevertheless, it is the foreign onion that appeals to every town shopper, so that a goodly proportion of our own excellent crop is rotting in its stores, and, if this is a specimen of planners' activities, it is small wonder that the cost of our exports fails to balance those of our imports. There are certain items of our food-stuffs which must necessarily be imported from abroad, but the onion in October, November and December is definitely not one of them.

# THE INGENIOUS MR. CLAY

By E. CROFT MURRAY

IN *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. X, 1740, appeared the following obituary: "Feb. 25. The ingenious Mr. Clay, Maker of several Musical Clocks. Three Days before he dy'd he order'd a Musical Machine, which had cost him about 20 Years Time, and upwards of 2000 l. to bring to Perfection, to be beat to Pieces, and entirely destroy'd, to prevent further Expence of the Time and Money of any one who should attempt to finish it after his Death."

Charles Clay, the subject of this curious notice, has perhaps received less attention than he deserves from writers on horology, despite the reputation which he evidently enjoyed during

respect of a repeating and musical watch or clock of his invention. A formidable rival, Mr. Daniel Quare, "produced a watch to answer the same end of Mr. Clay's," but "the Attorney-General reported in favour of Mr. Clay." The Clockmakers' Company, however, defended their distinguished Member and former Master by opposing the patent, which, after a fight lasting from February, 1716, to late in 1717, was finally not granted.

This initial set-back did not deter Clay from coming to London, where in 1720 he took a shop (rented at £60) south of St. Mary-le-Strand Church. Mr. Britten suggests that at one time he

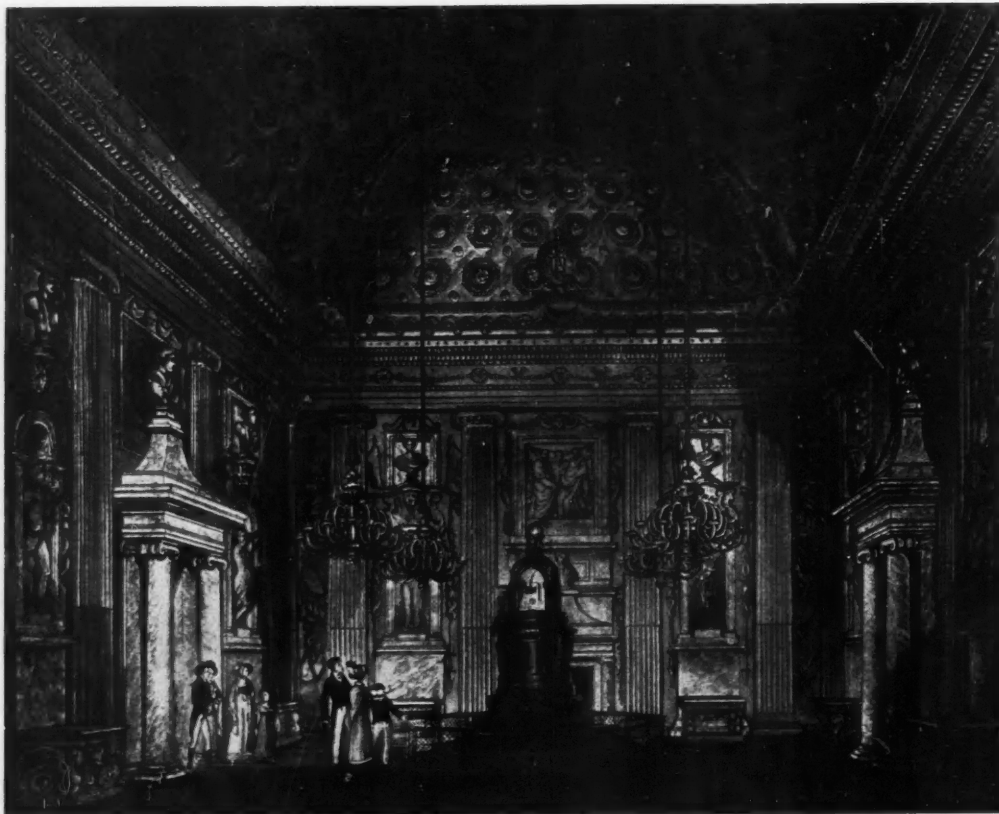
(though not that referred to above) did pass into Royal hands, and found a home in Kensington Palace.

Mr. Britten thinks that the clock which Clay exhibited before the Royal Family in 1736 is identical with one which he (Mr. Britten) illustrates on page 378 of his book. It is said to have come from an old manor house in Suffolk, and subsequently was in the possession of Mr. Percy Webster; its present whereabouts are unknown. In appearance it resembles a large table-clock standing on a rectangular pedestal, the whole being 8 ft. 6 ins. in height. The case is veneered with amboyna and mahogany, relieved by brass panels, one on either side of the clock proper, and one in front of the pedestal, elaborately chased and pierced with scroll-work, masks and musical instruments. It is signed at the top of the dial *Charles Clay, London*; and in the arch above are a subsidiary dial showing the age of the moon and the day of the month, and the names of the musical pieces played by the clock: (1) *Mr. Arcangelo Corelli's Twelfth Concerto, 1st Adagio, 2nd Allegro, 3rd Saraband, 4th Jigg* (published by Walsh in 1722); and (2) *The Fugue in the Overture of Ariadne*, i.e. the second movement of the overture to Handel's opera of that name (first produced in 1734). The musical machine, which is described in detail by Mr. Britten, consists of a barrel 12 ins. in diameter, working on a chime of 21 bells, and is contained in the pedestal. Corelli's concerto is in F major, and Handel's overture in the relative D minor, which suggests that the chime was based on an F major scale, assuming that both pieces were played in their original keys. It will be noticed here and later on that Clay's choice of music was of a higher quality and far more elaborate than that supplied by most 18th-century makers, whose repertory is usually confined to the fashionable dances, marches and hymn-tunes of the day.

Indeed, a direct connection between Clay and Handel has been pointed out by Mr. Barclay Squire, who published in *The Musical Quarterly* (Vol. V, 1919, p. 538) an article on a series of pieces by Handel for a musical clock. They are contained in two volumes of Handel's compositions, in the handwriting of his amanuensis, John Christopher Smith, and form part of the "Royal Music" at the British Museum (R.M. 18 b. 8 and 19 a. 1). One set (in 19 a. 1) is named in the index at the beginning of the volume *Ten* (actually eleven) *Tunes for Clays Musical Clock*, six being original compositions and five arias from Handel's own operas, *Ottone*, *Sosarme*, and *Arianna*; all are either in F or in C major.

In the other set (18 b. 8) Clay's name is not mentioned, but as No. 3 in it, which has the pretty title of *A Voluntary on a Flight of Angels*, also occurs, though un-named, in the previous set, these pieces too were probably intended for Clay. Handel's clock-music must date from after 1734, the year in which *Arianna*, the latest of the three operas, was produced.

I have already referred to Clay's will. In it he describes himself as Watchmaker in St Mary le Strand. He also gives instructions for selling all his clocks and watches, together with the greater part of his household furniture, from the proceeds of which £300 were to be given to his wife Sarah. Mrs. Clay, however, does not appear fully to have abided by the letter of the will, for three years after her husband's death she was exhibiting one of his masterpieces for her own benefit, as testified by the following newspaper cutting, dated August 27, 1743, preserved in Vol. II of the so-called *Lyson's Collectanea* in the British Museum (1889 e. 5):—



1.—THE CUPOLA ROOM AT KENSINGTON PALACE, WITH (IN THE FOREGROUND) ALL THAT IS NOW KNOWN TO REMAIN OF THE MUSICAL CLOCK CALLED THE TEMPLE OF THE FOUR GRAND MONARCHIES OF THE WORLD, DESIGNED AND BEGUN BY CHARLES CLAY

his lifetime. Actually, two clock-makers of this name, living about the same time, are listed by Mr. Britten and by Mr. Baillie (*Watch and Clock-makers of the World*), but the recorded details of their work suggest that they are the same person, and this is the view I maintain in this article.

Clay was a Yorkshireman from the West Riding. In his will (dated January 18, 1739) there is mention of his "house in the parish of Emley in the County of York," which he bequeathed to his nephew, Richard, son of Isaac Clay. Members of the Clay family appear in the registers of Emley, which is seven miles south-east of Huddersfield, as well as in those of the neighbouring parish of Thornhill and chapelry of Flockton. They include a Thomas Clay (born 1692), who is probably a brother of the clock-maker, also named in his will, and an Isaac (born 1696), probably the aforesaid father of Richard. Both Thomas and Isaac were sons of a Charles Clay, of Flockton (died 1719), who is, therefore, presumably the father of the clock-maker. The clock-maker himself does not apparently figure in these registers.

According to Mr. Britten, Clay was living at "Stockton, Yorkshire," in 1716, but it seems possible, in view of the foregoing evidence, that this should actually read "Flockton." In that year Clay petitioned Parliament for a patent in

lived in Fenchurch Street. By 1723 he had achieved an official position as clock-maker to His Majesty's Board of Works, as recorded in Chamberlayne's *Magna Britanniae Notitia* for that year. He certainly held this post till 1737 and perhaps even up to his death in 1740, his successor being John Davis.

In 1731, no doubt in his official capacity, he executed his only large-scale work, the clock over the gatehouse at St. James's Palace. It was dismantled in 1831, the present clock subsequently taking its place. Clay's original clock was transferred to Hampton Court (Edgar Sheppard's *Memorials of St. James's Palace*).

In 1736 Clay was summoned to Court. Mr. Britten gives the following quotation from *The Weekly Journal* for May 8 of that year:—"On Monday Mr. Clay, the inventor of the machine watches in the Strand, had the honour of exhibiting to his Majesty at Kensington his surprising musical clock, which gave uncommon satisfaction to all the Royal Family present, at which time her Majesty, to encourage so great an artist, was pleased to order fifty guineas to be expended for numbers in the intended raffle, by which we hear Mr. Clay intends to dispose of the said beautiful and complicated piece of machinery." It is not known whether Queen Caroline won the raffle, but, as will be seen later, one of Clay's most important clocks



*The WIDOW of the late ingenious Mr. CHARLES CLAY, begs leave to acquaint the publick,*

THAT she hath reserv'd the most curious and valuable of all the Pieces of Clock-Work which her late Husband left behind him, and which with his own Hands he had brought so near Perfection, that he called it, from the Figure of that Deity standing within the Fabrick, The TEMPLE and ORACLE of APOLLO.

This Machine, for the Perfection of the Musick, the Elegancy of the Structure, and the Richness of the Materials, far surpasses any Thing of the Kind exhibited either by Mr. Clay in his Life-time, or any other; and which the Widow believes the Curious, who shall do her the Honour to see and consider it, will readily allow.

It is impossible to describe this beautiful Piece of Mechanism in the Compass of an Advertisement, the solid Parts of the Fabrick are of Silver gilt, the Pillars, as also the Doors and other Lights into it, are made of Rock-Chrystal, curiously engrav'd and adorn'd with Silver Mouldings, Capitals and Bases. It is embellish'd with a great Number of solid Silver Figures both within and without, most of which are gilt, and the whole is cover'd with a most curious Foliage of enamell'd Work, pierced and emboss'd in so beautiful a Style and Manner, as renders it exceeding difficult to convey to the Apprehension any just Idea of it, nor is it to be had otherwise than by viewing the Piece of Work itself.

Mrs. Clay therefore humbly hopes that Gentlemen and Ladies, Encouragers of Art and exquisite Workmanship, will not think a Shilling ill bestow'd for the Sight of so extraordinary a Performance, and the Hearing of such excellent Musick, the whole exceeding by

many Degrees, any Thing ever exhibited to publick View in any Nation, or by any Artist whatsoever.

Remov'd over-against Cecil-Street in the Strand, where it is to be seen at One Shilling each.

It would be interesting to know what has become of this remarkable object.

A second newspaper cutting in *Lyson's Collectanea*, dated December 31, 1743, advertises another of Clay's more elaborate productions, a fragment of which at least has survived:—

*A DESCRIPTION of a most magnificent and curious MUSICAL MACHINE, CALL'D The Temple of the Four Grand Monarchies of the World (viz. The Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman) Which were founded by Ninus, Cyrus the Great, Alexander the Great and Augustus Caesar.*

Begun by the late ingenious Mr. CHARLES CLAY, and finish'd by Mr. PYKE, Clock and Watchmaker, in Bedford-Row, London.

*The whole having cost upwards of 4500 l. and is to be seen every Day at the Corner of Brownlow Street facing Bedford Row, near Gray's Inn, London, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening. (As for the Price, People of Quality, Title and Distinction, it must be left to their Discretion, because the Proprietor thinks they will not care to be interrupted in their Speculations by others being in the Room.) As to any other Gentlemen and Ladies that do not require a View to themselves, they will be admitted at One Shilling each.*

THE Case of this excellent Machine is of a most noble Structure, a regular Piece of Architecture in the Corinthian Order, of an admirable Contrivance, and very beautiful. It is made of fine Ebony, with Mouldings of Brass;

its Columns and Entablatures are also of Brass adorn'd with Modillions, Capitals, Bases, and other ornaments of Silver in the most elegant Taste. It is supported with a Pedestal of circular Form, made of curious Wood, with Brass Mouldings, and adorn'd with other Ornaments of Brass, upon which it turns round at Pleasure for the greater Conveniency of the Spectators.

On the Top of the Dome stands a Group of Figures in Bronze, representing Hercules taking the celestial Globe off the Shoulders of Atlas: compos'd and executed by Mons. Roubiliac.

On the Trusses of the Pedestal are placed four Figures likewise in Bronze, being Emblems of the four Monarchies. These also by Mons. Roubiliac.

This Temple has four front Avenues leading into it, through which you may see the Subjects relating to each Monarchy finely represented in Historical Painting. By Signior Amiconi.

At the Entrance of each Avenue is represented in Sculpture the Genii of the Arts and Sciences as Painting, Sculpture, Geometry, Musick, Architecture, Arithmetick, and Astronomy, all which Sciences have been used in the building and adorning this Fabrick. They are made of Silver in Alto Relievo, by Mr. Rysbrack; and are reposing on a Piece of Architecture in Basso Relievo, made of Brass, in true Perspective; by the Obelisks of which stand eight Deities in Silver, in their respective Attitudes, as having some Allusion to the Subjects of each Piece of Painting. These represent some remarkable Passage in the Lives of the before-mention'd famous Founders of these memorable Monarchies.

The first Piece of Painting represents Ninus setting his Father's Image . . .

The second Piece represents the tragical



2.—CLOSE-UP OF THE CLOCK AS IT IS TO-DAY, AND (right) 3.—AN ENGRAVING OF IT IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE. These illustrations are of different sides of the Temple

Death of Cyrus, the Founder of the Persian Monarchy, by Thomyris, Queen of the Massigetes. . . .

The third Piece is the Marriage of Alexander the Great, at Susa, with Statira, the Daughter of Darius. . . .

The fourth Piece represents Augustus Caesar giving Peace to Rome. . . .

The Musick consists of an agreeable Variety of Pieces, composed by the three great Masters Geminiani, Handel and Corelli; and properly adapted to the Machine by Mr. Geminiani. It performs not only in Concert, but alternately on several Instruments, in a most surprising Manner, exceeding the Performance of the best Hands.

Note, The Inside Work may be seen by those who desire it.

Preserved with the cutting is an engraving (author unknown) showing the Temple in all its glory (Fig. 3). The contemporary account is so detailed that it would be superfluous to add to it anything but some comments on the persons who assisted in the adornment. It says much for Clay's standing as a craftsman that he was able to invite the co-operation of such eminent artists and musicians as these: Jacopo Amiconi or Amigoni (born 1675, died 1752), who, with the Riccis and Pellegrini, introduced the gaiety of the Venetian *Settecento* into England; John Michael Rysbrack (born 1693, died 1770) and Louis Francois Roubiliac (born c. 1704-5, died 1762), the leading sculptors of the Baroque Age in this country (perhaps the only instance of these two formidable rivals working together); George Frederick Handel; and Francesco Geminiani (born 1667, died 1762), a pupil of Corelli, who brought here the virtuosity of Italian violin playing. Arcangelo Corelli (born 1653, died 1713) never came to England, but his music was much appreciated here.

Rysbrack arrived in England in 1720, and Roubiliac in about 1726-7; both remained here for the rest of their lives, which would make it difficult to date their contributions to the embellishment of the Temple. On the other hand, Amigoni did not come until 1730 and left in 1739, so at any rate his paintings must have been carried out between those dates, and it seems unlikely that the sculpture would have been executed at a different period. (In Roubiliac's sale in 1762 there appeared on May 12, as Lots 61 and 62: "A groupe of Hercules and Atlas"; and on May 13, as Lot 32: "Mr. Roubiliac's groupe of Hercules and Atlas, in pieces," which were probably models for the group which surmounted the Temple.)

With regard to the music, it is tantalising that no list of it is given in the advertisement, beyond the names of the composers. Geminiani, who "properly adapted it to the Machine," arrived in England in 1714, and though he was mainly in Ireland between 1728 and 1740, there is no reason why he should not have worked for Clay on one of his visits to London. Handel, of course, was more or less continuously here from 1718 onwards. One is indeed tempted to think that his contribution might have been those very pieces in the Royal Music mentioned above, which, as has been said, must date from after 1734. Unfortunately the advertisement does not specify what were the "several Instruments" on which the music was performed, but they perhaps comprised an organ, a harpsichord, and a chime of bells, worked by a barrel which could be brought into contact with each separately or all three "in concert."

Certainly the Temple of the Four Monarchies must have been one of Clay's most elaborate productions, occupying many years of his working life; and the fact of its being still unfinished at the time of his death suggests that it might be none other than the "Musical Machine" mentioned in the obituary, reprieved from the awful fate ordained for it by its discouraged maker. As to the John Pyke who



4.—MUSICAL CLOCK BY CHARLES CLAY IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT NAPLES

completed the Temple, little is known of him, except that he was a Member of the Clock-makers' Company in 1720.

The Temple of the Four Monarchies subsequently passed into the possession of the Princess Augusta, wife of Frederick Prince of Wales and mother of George III. It was at Kensington Palace by the beginning of the 19th century and appears in the middle of the Cupola Room in an illustration to Pyne's *Royal Residences*, 1819, Vol. II, p. 72, but it must have been removed to make way for the font when Princess (later Queen) Victoria was christened there in that same year, and was perhaps not immediately reinstated. At some time in the 19th century it suffered the fate of many other musical clocks, the movements being completely removed, no doubt because of the difficulty of their maintenance. Eventually it was again installed in the Cupola Room, where it is still to be found to-day (Fig. 1), a fragment of its former self, without the pedestal containing the musical works, without Roubiliac's statuettes of the Four Monarchies, and, as a most unworthy substitute for the mass of complicated machinery which once filled its interior, with a wretched little spring clock clinging precariously to one side. One suspects Vulliamy was responsible for reducing the Temple to this condition. Perhaps the missing parts may still be in existence, in which case, should they come to light, it is to be hoped that they will be reunited with the main fragment.

Closely related in certain details of decoration with the Temple of the Four Monarchies is another musical clock by Clay in the Royal Palace at Naples (Fig. 4). It is a large table-clock, about 3-4 ft. in height, the case of brass surmounted by a silver urn and silver pineapple finials. The dial is characteristically small, like that of the Temple, and is framed in an elaborate Baroque proscenium-arch of frosted *repoussé* silver supported on columns, with a group of three figures in relief below, also of silver, representing

Apollo, Time, and Orpheus. Beyond the proscenium and backing the dial is a painted architectural perspective with a celestial orchestra in the sky. The whole of this decoration bears such a marked family resemblance to the Temple of the Four Monarchies that one might attribute the silver work to Rysbrack and the painting to Amigoni. The sides and back of the Naples clock enclose panels of silver, chased and pierced with scroll-work and musical instruments, evidently like those of the clock described by Mr. Britten. It is signed on a tablet above the dial, *Charles Clay, London*.

Though not in working order, the movements of the Naples clock are comparatively well preserved. The music is provided by a little pipe-organ, worked by a barrel; there is no list of tunes. Tradition has it that the clock was given to Maria Carolina, Nelson's Queen of Naples, by Sir John Acton, English-born Prime Minister of the Neapolitan Kingdom.

Another Royal owner of examples of Clay's work was the Duke of Sussex. In his sale at Christies on July 4, 1843, there appeared as Lot 127:—"An Organ Clock, by Clay; the music is discharged every third hour by the clock, the angles of the dial and the stiles are richly chased with arabesques of ormolu, in an ebony case, on a mahogany pedestal containing the weight, which is the maintaining power of the music. *Clay lived in the latter part of the reign of George I and beginning of the reign of George II, and was a very celebrated maker of machine organs*"; and as Lot 128:—"A time-piece, in an ormolu case, by Clay, showing the day of the month, and the signs of the Zodiac round the dial."

Yet another clock should be mentioned which though it bears no maker's name, from its general appearance and decoration may be ascribed to Clay or a disciple. It is in the possession of Mr. N. Hickmet. In form it recalls the

one described by Mr. Britten, a large table-clock with arched top, supported on a rectangular pedestal. The case is veneered in figured walnut and embellished with five brass finials, shaped as Rococo vases in the style of Meissonnier, and scrolled brackets also of brass. There is the characteristically small dial, and below it a casting of one of Rysbrack's reliefs on the Temple of the Four Monarchies (that on the side representing Augustus giving Peace to Rome), but in brass. On the other hand, the painted decoration, which occupies the whole of the space above the dial, is certainly the work of a professional English clock painter, and has nothing to do with Amigoni. It represents a picturesque landscape, among the main features of which are a bridge over a torrent, and a town dominated by a Wren-like church steeple. It is animated by several little automata, among them a gentleman on horseback, with his lady riding pillion, crossing the bridge. The sides have panels of pierced and chased brass, similar in design to those of the Naples clock and the one described by Mr. Britten.

The principal part of the old movement has been replaced by an undistinguished modern chiming one; only the original movement of the automata remains. The pedestal, now an empty cupboard, might have enclosed the musical works, though there is nothing to show that pedestal and clock were mechanically connected.

A number of watches by Clay are known to exist, and have been listed by Mr. Baillie. One of the most interesting of these, in the Victoria and Albert Museum (No. 4299-57), has a faceted rock-crystal case, showing front, back and movement of the watch; it is signed on the back, *Cha. Clay, London, 1197*.

I hope that I may have aroused sufficient interest among readers to bring to light other examples of Clay's art, and perhaps further details of the career of this rather remarkable figure in English clock-making.



# THE RYE THAT I KNOW

By LIEUT.-COL. T. A. LOWE

**W**OMEN adore oak beams because they are decorative and help to furnish a house. Men, by contrast, merely suffer them until they crack their heads too often; thereafter they wipe the dust of the place off their heads, and insist on moving somewhere else.

At least, they did so before the house shortage: to-day the population of our ancient towns is less restless. And residents are gaining by the longer occupation, for an old house, like an old pipe, is mellow and mature; it has ceased to fuss or fret, or fume or worry, about the generations which come and go.

Rye, in Sussex, has many houses with oak beams, and because Drake fought part of his Armada battle in the Channel near by (and wrecks of Spanish ships were numerous), it is sometimes claimed that the timbers must come from Spanish galleons.

That may be so, and it may not. For several years I rented one of the oldest houses in the town, a venerable residence composed of upright timbers and plaster fillings, but many experts who came to tap the structure could not agree about where the materials came from. True, they found great copper bolts, but whether these were used for the riveting of ships or houses four centuries ago was always a matter of argument. And some of the beams were three feet thick, too heavy to be hauled from the Camber Sands even when a spring tide had disappeared almost over the horizon, and the wrecks stood gaunt and naked in the manner so familiar since our own wars.

Archæologists and architects on holiday, several from the United States, were delighted to prod and probe our old house. They would crawl out on the roof, which had formed itself into quaint bulges and knobby lumps of red

tiles; and one man climbed up the brick chimney, which was so wide that on a stormy night the rain hissed straight down from the sky to the fire without touching anything on the way. Yet we were always free of smoke "blow-downs," no matter how much wind there might be.

Our visitors always had lumps on their heads when they left, but we grew cunning and knew where to bend, especially in one room where the floor was nine inches higher at one wall than the other. But it was a lovely old place. We were on friendly terms with a really gentle and well-behaved ghost; the Mermaid Inn (one of the oldest hostels in England) was just round the corner: the late Mr. E. F. Benson's piano-playing often filled the street with lovely melody; and sometimes in the High Street, a new moon could be seen sitting on a chimney in the crazy skyline.

The only thing I could not stand was the trippers shading their eyes to stare through our leaded windows, and describing what they saw in loud voices to more indifferent friends. But when I went out and saw circles of folks, guide books in hand, standing on the cobbles, I felt as important as the Prime Minister leaving No. 10, Downing Street.

It was nice to be crazy about a house one lived in, even though our friends said that only crazy people could live in it. Always, and I know that many residents of Rye feel this, there was the sense of being inside a fortress which had been twice attacked and plundered by the French (1378 and 1448), when England's frontier was very much the Channel. During the recent war history nearly repeated itself, though the old town stood up bravely to air attack and was very little damaged.

I live outside the fortress now, on an outer perimeter of hills where farmers, fruit-growers

and smallholders have cultivated the borderland between Kent and Sussex. But Rye is still the centre of our marketing and social life, so that I get a perspective of the town that is even more fascinating than living in it. No matter what road one takes to enter this cone-shaped red-roofed beehive (more than 4,000 people inhabit Rye) it presents pictures so striking that landscape painters are for ever busy, outside the gates as well as in. On a sunny autumn day I have seen the little town, with no apparent link to earth, shining ethereal in a deep blue sky—a mirage as though the bees had swarmed and a celestial choir was in occupation of the church.

Atmospherics, due to sunlight on the sands and marsh lands, create these delightful effects, but the time I like best to approach Rye is when the Rother is in flood and a gale is blowing from the south-west. Then it seems as if the town had been joined again by the sea, when even John Wesley was frightened. "The most perilous journey of my life," he wrote in his *Journal* after riding his mule through the stormy, treacherous and shallow waters on his way to keep a preaching engagement at Winchelsea.

Smugglers, of course, prospered in such weather, and would still but for the eagle eyes of the Preventive men. A cruising yachtsman, tacking up the narrow channel to Rye Harbour, would never guess how closely he is watched; nor would he get far with contraband, as many have recently discovered.

But the wildness of the coastline is magnetic. Often when walking my dogs on the Camber Sands, I have come across strange flotsam, (once a whole packing-case of bully-beef), and been filled with a mad desire to beat the Excise and their watchers by fetching a car and trailer at dead of night. It can't be done; the shortest way to a prison cell is to pick up something from the sands and put it in your pocket. Some claim that the Navy was born at Rye, and that King Alfred maintained some of his ships out of the local revenue. Certain it is that the Cinque Ports found 57 ships in Henry III's reign (1216), and that a personnel of 1,197 men and boys was found by the towns.

Rye's shipyards were famous in the days of oak vessels, and to-day they build fine trawlers near the Undercliff, and much of these are made of oak, though the craftsmen complain that it has to be "green oak," for their precious stores of seasoned timber were soon exhausted by the wars.

The trawlers go much further to sea than Rye Bay, but there is still a fine fishing industry, always kept at fever pitch by French intruders who would poach our soles and brill within the three-mile limit. Strange tales are sometimes heard in the quayside inns, of Rye fishermen who boarded and beat-up these Frenchmen, until things became so critical that our Navy intervened. At all events the fish are good, and well worth fighting for; and Rye fishermen and French fishermen have been giving each other bloody noses for so many centuries that it would be a pity if they stopped.

"The Rye that I know is unique," wrote A. G. Bradley, "There is something elusive that even the artist cannot seize, and the effect upon outsiders is quite curious. The familiar symptoms show themselves about the end of the first or second day in a consuming desire to acquire a house in or near Rye."

Hence the bumps which are suffered with such equanimity by the old oak beams, and the swollen heads one meets, all plastered with adhesive patches.

I wonder if the playful ghosts push and trip us sometimes, for the Rye that I know is far more mysterious than its houses.

It is an island, somehow severed from the world.



E. W. Tattersall

OLD HOUSES OF RYE: "LIKE AN OLD PIPE, MELLOW AND MATURE"

# CUT WINEGLASSES OF THE 18th CENTURY

## I.—STEM PATTERNS

By E. M. ELVILLE

VERY little information appears to have been published on early cut wineglasses.

Even in books by recognised authorities on old English glass there is only scanty reference to them; indeed, cut-glass in general, unless it is Irish, is for some reason sedulously avoided.

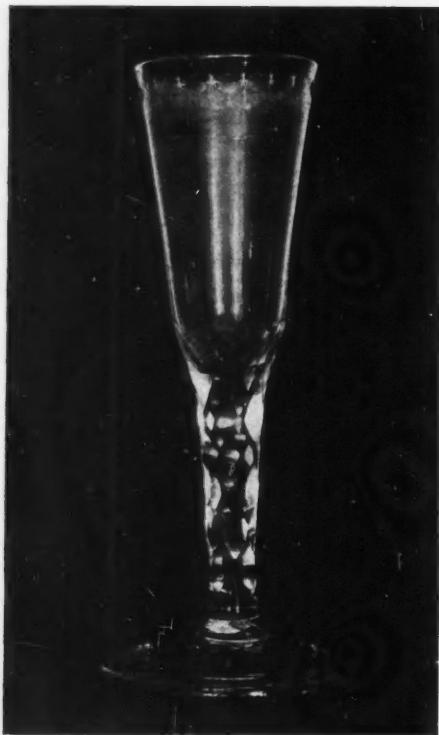
It is agreed that there occurred a period in the history of English cut-glass when the cutter was determined to express himself in his craft instead of merely utilising it to enhance the quality of the material on which he worked. But this period was not until well into the 19th century, when cutting, by its over-elaboration, well deserved the censure of Ruskin, Morris and other critics of art. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that the earlier efforts of the English cutters have not the appeal they deserve among present-day collectors.

Yet 18th-century wineglasses provide a fascinating study: they typify an adventurous phase when English cutters were struggling to

17th century the over-elaboration became so marked as to be severely criticised by contemporary writers.

It was about this time that the English investigator, Ravenscroft, had succeeded in perfecting his glass-of-lead, but during the first half of the 18th century no embellishments such as cutting or engraving were required to satisfy the English taste; the vessels depended on their purity of form and the inherent properties of the glass itself. The possibilities of enhancing the glass by cutting had not been fully realised, and, if it had, it is doubtful whether at that period cutting would have been considered necessary. Even when the practice was adopted by English craftsmen, it was some time before the technique was widely exploited and its great decorative possibilities used to the best advantage.

Cutting was not unknown, however, even in the 17th century in this country, but it would not appear to have been used to any great extent



1.—WINEGLASS WITH STEM CUT IN HOLLOW DIAMONDS, THE MOST USUAL STYLE OF EARLY CUTTING

overcome their many difficulties in attempting to master a technique new to them. Specimens are still fairly plentiful and sufficiently inexpensive to be within the reach of all lovers of cut-glass.

The history of the cutting-wheel is as old as Christianity, and ancients produced vessels remarkable for their beauty and of a standard of workmanship that has never been surpassed. After the collapse of the Roman Empire there was a period when the art of cutting glass was lost; it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that it was revived by German artists. Caspar Lehmann, a cutter of precious stones, was granted certain privileges in 1609 at Prague by the Emperor Rudolf II and was appointed glass-cutter to his Court.

Knowledge of the art soon spread, and the new style of decoration was greatly patronised by those who could afford to pay the high prices asked. One immediate consequence of the development of glass-cutting in Bohemia was the demand for a clear, colourless glass, the better to display the delicacy and beauty of the workmanship.

The technical accomplishment of the German workers, however, was mainly in the art of



2.—A DIAMOND CUT STEM WITH A CENTRAL KNOP

engraving with the copper wheel rather than in the deep, incised cutting with which we are familiar to-day, and this form of decoration could be executed without danger of spoiling the shape of the vessel, as sometimes happened with deep cutting. Over-elaboration occurred, nevertheless, even in engraving, and sense of proportion was lost. The whole surface of the vessel was made fussy with decoration, which had the effect of masking rather than enhancing the brilliance of the glass. By the end of the



3.—HEXAGON CUT STEM



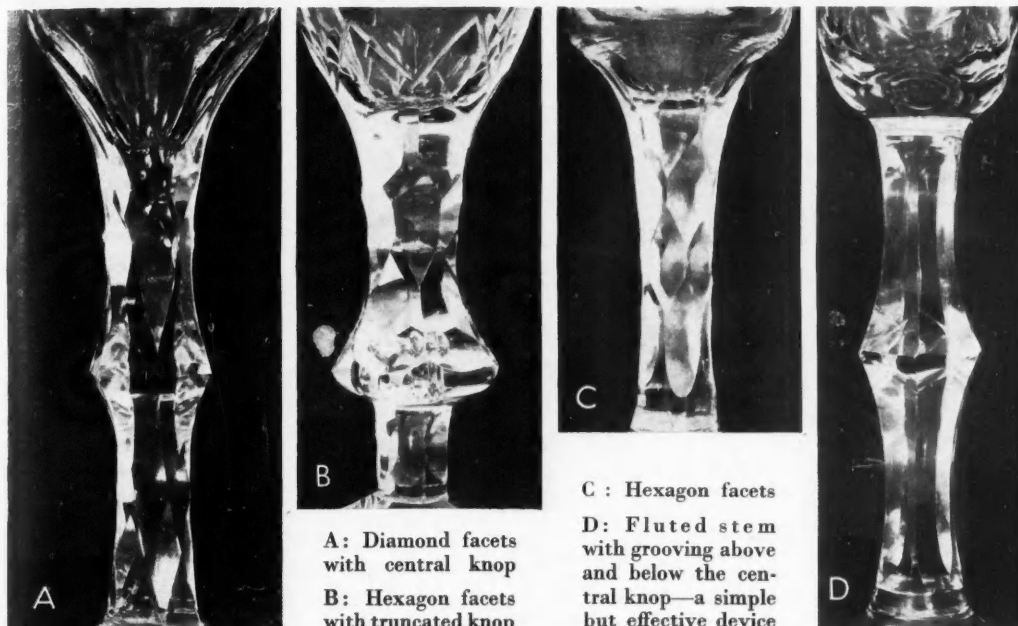
4.—A STEM WITH CLOSE-SCALE FACETS RESEMBLING THE SCALES OF A FISH

in applied decoration on glass. As early as 1678, a patent had been granted for an invention for "grinding, polishing and diamonding glass plates by the motion of water and wheels," but subsequent advertisements in the *London Gazette* in the same year indicate that the cutting applied to "looking-glass plates—the Borders cut most curiously Hollow and with a better lustre than any heretofore done."

In 1709 cut-glass vessels must still have been a novelty, for it is recorded that the Glass Sellers' Company, apparently in an endeavour to protect their interests, caused a "great disturbance," and succeeded in breaking up an auction of imported glass to be held at Stationers' Hall. This auction consisted of "a great parcel of very fine Cut and Carved Glasses, viz: Jellies, Wine and Water Tumblers, Beer and Wine Glasses with Covers, and divers other sorts. The like hath not been exposed to public sale before."

The first notice of English cut table-glass, however, occurred in the *Whitehall Evening Post* of October 27, 1719, which advertised that "John Akerman, at the Rose and Crown, Cornhill, continues to sell all sorts of tea, china-ware,





5.—STYLES OF STEM FACETING IN WINEGLASSES

plain and diamond-cut flint glasses, white stone-ware, etc."

The cutting of glass as a means of decoration, therefore, appears to have been established in this country between 1709, when German-cut jellies, wines and tumblers were new to London, and 1719, when diamond-cut flint glasses continued to be sold.

Lady Griselle Baillie, a Scottish diarist who kept a careful record of her visits to London, provides corroboration that cut-glass was beginning to be known in the first quarter of the 18th century by her references in 1722 and 1727 to cut dessert glasses for the table.

Unfortunately, cut specimens before 1745 are rare. It is thought that after the Glass Excise Act of that year had imposed a heavy duty on the raw materials used in glass-making, much of the early glass was destroyed and resold as cullet. The Act allowed the glass manufacturer a certain amount of broken glass or cullet free of duty which he could remelt, and many advertisements appeared after 1745 offering up to one-third the original price of this glass by weight.

The Act had also important repercussions in the trade, in both style and decoration. First, it discouraged the making of the heavier shapes: vessels became smaller and lighter, and because of the necessity to economise in metal, and also for convenience in cutting, the two-piece glass with drawn stem which had been much in vogue in the first half of the century became once again the choice of the glass-maker when intended for cutting. Two-piece glasses, however, did not offer a wide choice in bowl form and for this reason we find the early glasses with cut stems restricted to the ogee, ovoid and round funnel styles. What little competition there was usually took the form of some variation of these styles, such as flanged and waisted bowls.

The stems themselves were usually plain, but occasionally the plainness was relieved by a centrally placed knop or by a collar knop. The feet were also plain, that is they were neither folded nor domed except in very rare cases, but, as will be shown later, they were sometimes cut.

The Excise Act not only had an effect on the style of the glasses but also influenced their decoration. Cutting and engraving, which, up to the middle of the century, had been struggling for recognition, were now offered as compensation for the loss in weight and earlier decorative knopping, though in a restrained style. Deeply incised motifs were impossible

on vessels with thin sides, and the cutter had to limit his style to flat cutting.

The decoration of wineglasses began, therefore, with the simple faceting of the stems, which took the form of hollow diamonds, as shown in Fig. 1; in this specimen staggered rows of six diamonds encircle the circumference of the stem. The diamonds are elongated, and, indeed, on most specimens they are often between two and three times longer vertically than across the stem. This was not a necessity, since a quadrilateral facet could have been cut by a narrower wheel, but owing to the number of additional cuts required to fill the length of the stem, much more time would have been needed to complete the decoration. The elongated diamond meant speed, and, therefore, cheapness, for competition had to be met from the opaque-twist stems then coming on the market. A two-piece glass with a lightly cut stem was the glass-cutter's reply to the challenge of the three-piece glasses with opaque stems, but he was still unable to reach a competitive price. Between the years 1763 and 1769 wineglasses with opaque-twist stems were fetching 4s. per dozen against those with cut stems at 5s. 3d. per dozen. This unfavourable comparison of price was in all probability the main reason why cut-stem glasses failed to find a satisfactory

market until 1777, when enamel glass was taxed for the first time and as a result its manufacture practically ceased.

Knopping was occasionally employed in cut stem glasses and a little more variation in the cutting was then possible. A centrally placed knop, as shown in Fig. 2, was the more popular variety, the diamonds terminating at the centre of the knop in half diamonds or triangles, a variation which relieves an unbroken monotony of rows of diamonds along the whole length of the stem (Fig. 1).

Variation in style in the earlier glasses was provided also by the cutting of the stem into hollow hexagons instead of diamonds (Fig. 3), and, like the diamonds, they were also elongated along the length of the stem. A further variation was the close-scale facet (Fig. 4), a series of shallow depressions cut with a slightly rounded wheel and resembling the scales of a fish. It was a much more effective pattern than either the hollow diamond or hexagon style, but required considerable time to execute and for this reason was not so often employed.

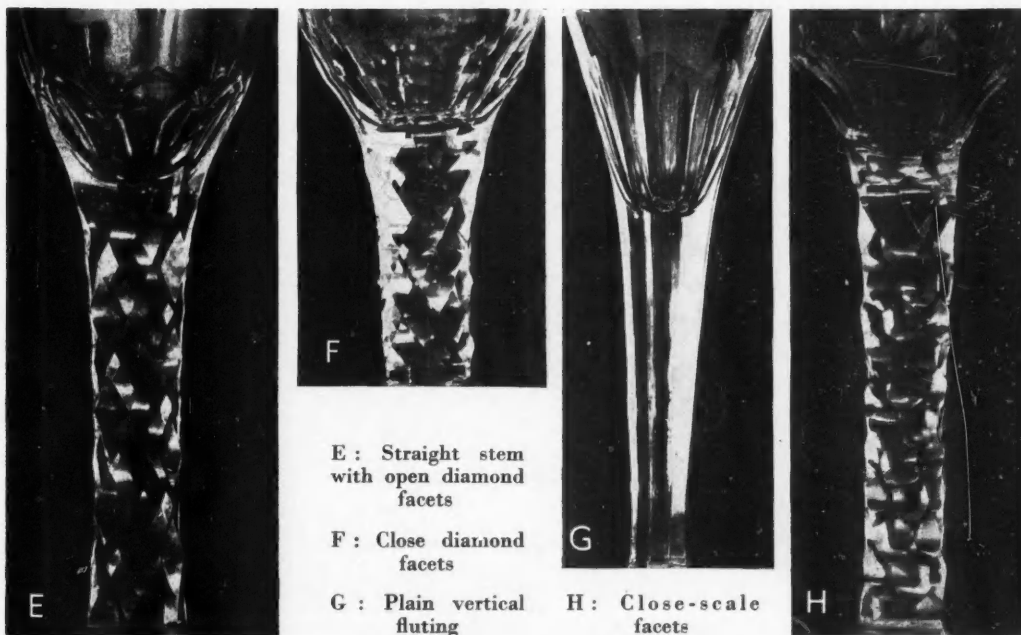
The diamond, hexagon and scale patterns usually terminated with cresting at the base of the bowl in the form of six shallow flutes, a feature that will be discussed in a later article.

Vertical fluting was yet another style employed in 18th-century wineglasses, but seldom on those with straight stems without some addition, such as notching, to offset its simplicity. When plain vertical flutes were used it was invariably on knopped stem glasses, but even then additions were made to make the pattern more attractive. Grooving above and below the knop, as in specimen D in Fig. 5, or the staggering of the flutes above and below the knop, were simple but effective devices employed.

Plain vertical fluting, as in specimen G in Fig. 6, however, eventually became the standard stem pattern of the port and sherry glasses of the middle and late 19th century, but that is a period beyond this review.

Several other styles of stem faceting were used, but they were for the most part modifications of the styles already described. Some elaboration occurred after 1777, when, as I have already said, enamel was taxed and the manufacture of opaque-twist glasses practically ceased. The cutter had then no real competition, and facet stem glasses enjoyed a period of unchallenged popularity.

(To be concluded)



6.—MORE STYLES OF STEM FACETING



# NESTING OF THE MARABOU STORK

By E. H. NIGHTINGALE

IT is difficult for those who know the marabou stork to associate it with elegant feminine finery. It is a carrion feeder, and its general aspect is dirty and sordid and suggestive of an evil mind. This impression is largely created by the peculiarly scruffy appearance of its head and neck, and its characteristic attitude of an ancient, dissipated ne'er-do-well. (Fig. 2).

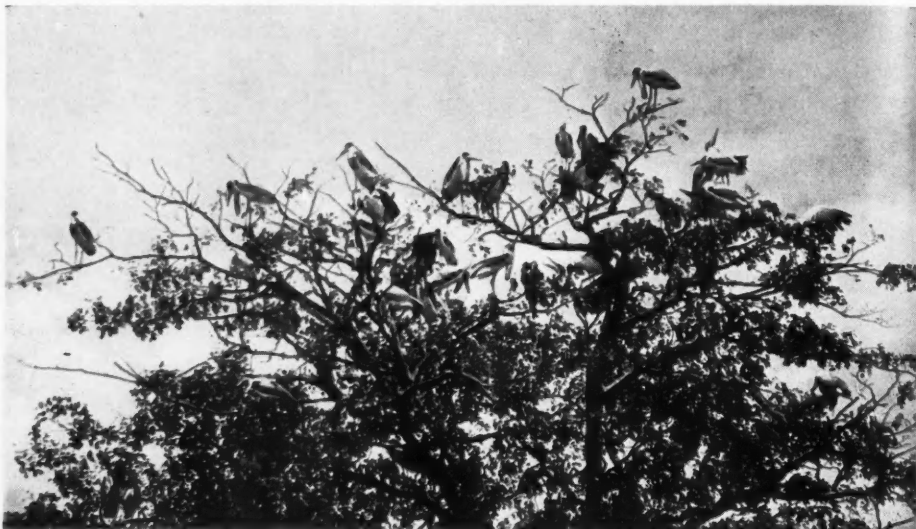
Of late, I have lived within a few miles of a nesting colony of these birds, in flat, rather park-like country, a hundred miles west of the Upper White Nile in the Southern Sudan, and have had the opportunity of observing them at close quarters. They congregated at the site in the autumn shortly before the nesting season, and were to be seen sitting on the trees (Fig. 1), or flying above them, every day for about a month before any nest was built. The nests were made in various kinds of trees, thorn trees (*Acacia Sieberiana*) and a local ficus (*F. Syca-morus*) being the favourites.

During some years the site was shared by a colony of wood ibis, which nested cheek by jowl with the marabou in the same trees, but in other years the wood ibis failed to appear, and one can well imagine that they found the prospect of sharing a home with such ungracious neighbours anything but attractive.

The marabou spent much of their time, both before and after the nest-building, standing in dejected attitudes on the tree-tops, but every now and then a couple would start billing and uttering guttural cries accompanied by a snapping of beaks. Then at intervals a few individuals would fly up and circle round, and their return was the signal for a general demonstration by those near them. Some would spread their wings wide and lift their tails, displaying the delicate white feathers underneath (Fig. 3) and, perhaps, leap a foot or so into the air; others would raise their beaks skywards (Fig. 4), uttering full-throated moaning cries, rather like those of a young calf.

Occasionally the whole colony would leave the trees and flap slowly up into the sky, mounting in wide circles higher and higher, until they were hardly more than specks in the heavens. Then, after perhaps half an hour, they would return in twos and threes, planing down with curved wings at great speed. (Fig. 5). The noise of the air in their wings, starting as a faint hum when they were high, rose to a loud booming hiss as they neared the tree-tops. Their wing span is in the neighbourhood of two metres, and their accelerating descent was breath-taking.

Early in October the first move was made in nest making, and by the end of the month the majority of nests had eggs. The colony was scattered in suitable trees over perhaps half a square



1.—MARABOU STORKS SITTING ON TREES AT THEIR NESTING SITE



2.—“AN ANCIENT NE’ER-DO-WELL”

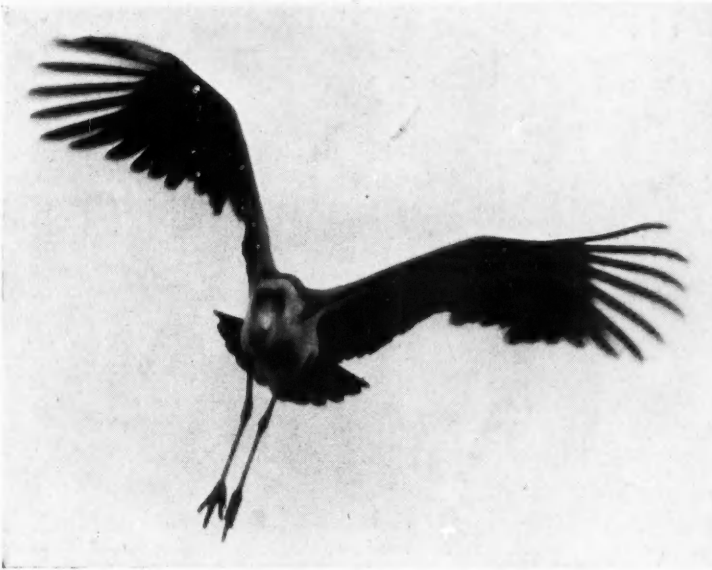
mile, and must have comprised several hundred nests in a score or two of trees. These were built of sticks, mostly dry ones picked off the ground or broken off dead branches in the trees. Considerable care was exercised in their selection, and I watched a marabou struggling for half an hour to break off the end of a green ficus branch which it had chosen for building material. It stood for minutes on end motionless with the branch in its beak and would then give a heave and a twist in an attempt to break it off. Eventually it succeeded, and flapped off in triumph to place it on its nest.

The nests were built on the lines of a pigeon's nest, and were often very flimsy to start with. Sticks were added at intervals, sometimes, I observed, stolen from neighbouring nests, and this process of building up was continued as the young birds grew up—a most necessary precaution, as the original structure would have been quite inadequate to support the weight of a couple of fledgling birds. After nesting had started I selected a tall ficus and built a grass hide in the upper branches a few yards from several nests soon after the eggs were laid. I left the hide for a week or so and then climbed into it one morning. It was a flimsy affair, and did not



3.—“SOME WOULD SPREAD THEIR WINGS WIDE AND LIFT THEIR TAILS, DISPLAYING THE DELICATE WHITE FEATHERS UNDERNEATH.” (Right) 4.—“OTHERS WOULD RAISE THEIR BEAKS SKYWARDS, UTTERING MOANING CRIES”





5.—“THEY WOULD RETURN PLANING DOWN WITH CURVED WINGS AT GREAT SPEED.” (Right) 6.—A MARABOU STORK, WHICH HAS A WING SPAN OF SOMETHING LIKE TWO METRES, ABOUT TO ALIGHT



7.—THE BIRDS SPENT MUCH TIME STANDING BESIDE THEIR NESTS IN THEIR HABITUAL DEJECTED ATTITUDE

provide complete cover from all sides, and the storks, which had flown off as I climbed the tree, were most reluctant to return. They flew around close to the tree several times, but I could see them eyeing the hide very warily, and for some hours they did not alight on the tree. The sun rose high in the heavens, and the atmosphere inside the hide was hot and uncomfortable, with a shade temperature of nearly 100° Fahrenheit. My discomfort was further increased by the fact that the grass of which the hide was built was armed with barbed seeds, which worked their way through my shirt in dozens, and made immobility almost impossible.

At length my patience was rewarded, as a marabou flapped in (Fig. 6) and alighted on the end of the branch on which I was sitting, only a couple of yards from me; I was astonished at the force of the impact, which was sufficient to set the whole branch swaying alarmingly.

This bird's arrival was the signal for a number of others to return to my tree. They did not, however, settle on to their nests, though this was probably not through nervousness at my presence.

I noticed, in watching marabou in other parts of the colony, that they spent much of the time when they were officially “sitting,” standing by the nests. After brooding the eggs for some time, a bird would often rise and stand beside the nest in the habitual dejected attitude (Fig. 7). It would remain thus for perhaps an hour, occasionally bending over the nest, and apparently examining the eggs with solicitude, and sometimes turning them with its bill. There can have been little chance of the eggs getting cold, exposed as they were to the heat of the tropical sun, with very little breeze

blowing. When a bird was sitting on a nest, it usually let its head droop over the edge, and its mate would often stand beside it.

The eggs are not unlike a goose's egg, but rather larger and rounder. Those I saw measured between 76 and 80 millimetres in length, and between 56 and 59 millimetres in breadth, and were dull white when laid, but soon become stained during incubation. The usual number was three, of which one often failed to hatch. Some nests had only two eggs, and I saw none with more than three.

I was not able to check the exact incubation period, but by the beginning of December most of the nests had young chicks in them. These grew in size and ugliness, and while they were still in their fledgling plumage developed a pouch as pronounced as that of the adult birds.

They showed considerable spirit when the nest was approached, and their beaks provided a useful weapon for defence.

Each tree in the colony had its quota of dead fledglings under it, showing that the nests were barely big enough to accommodate a couple of growing birds (Fig. 8), but the average of birds reared cannot have been much below two per nest. Marabou can be seen in large numbers over many parts of the Southern Sudan, and as they are completely protected by law there seems little likelihood of their dying out.



8.—“THE NESTS WERE BARELY BIG ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE A COUPLE OF GROWING BIRDS”





1.—THE REMAINING WEST WING AND ARCHWAY TO THE OFFICE COURT

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## EASTBURY PARK, DORSET

SOME UNPUBLISHED DESIGNS BY SIR JOHN VANBRUGH

By LAURENCE WHISTLER

*These newly discovered designs, with those already published by COUNTRY LIFE in English Homes, Period IV, Vol. II, form something unique as regards Vanbrugh, a series illustrating the growth from infancy of one of his most remarkable buildings*

IN 1891 the Victoria and Albert Museum bought from a Mr. J. Smith, for the price of eleven guineas, a large collection of drawings and engravings. They were mostly by the painter Thornhill or connected with him, but among them were some forty architectural designs in the Vanbrugh manner, and these had never been investigated until the beginning of this year. I was invited to make that investigation, and the result was as exciting as a student of Vanbrugh could have hoped. I found that nearly all were ruled elevations and plans drawn in ink and tinted, but that a few were free-hand sketches, presumably by the architect himself.

Although nothing had been recorded of their previous history, it became evident that these drawings originated in Vanbrugh's office, though the possibility that Hawksmoor was involved in their making had to be borne in mind. The interesting thing about them was that only a very few of the designs were familiar—there was, for example, one elevation of Kings Weston as we know it, and another of Kimbolton—and none of the rest bore any words that at once threw light on it. The task of sorting them into families and identifying them has now, I think, been accomplished for the greater part. These, then, are the main discoveries: the elevation of Vanbrugh's own little house at Esher, before it was sold and enlarged to make Claremont; some abandoned ideas for Kimbolton; a proposal for refronting Glympton Manor in Oxfordshire (this,

a quite unrecorded Vanbrugh venture that came to nothing); and a sequence of thirteen drawings connected with Eastbury in Dorset. I propose to deal with the whole collection in a forthcoming book, and in the present article to discuss only the last of these main groups—the group concerned with Eastbury—which is, incidentally, the last in point of time.

In 1717 Colin Campbell published over Vanbrugh's name, in *Vitruvius Britannicus*, Vol. II, *A New Design for a Person of Quality in Dorset*, and this has always been regarded on internal evidence, though without final proof, as an early proposal for Eastbury. That assumption is now proved correct. The sequence of thirteen new drawings provides the link; and what is equally interesting it begins at a stage even earlier than that of the published "New Design." Hitherto we have known the "New Design" in four engravings, Eastbury itself in two (*Vit. Brit.*, Vol. III), as well as in two oil paintings, and a single drawing in the Kings Weston book, *Designs by Sir John Vanbrugh* (Fig. 16). Adding now to these nine the thirteen newly discovered, we find ourselves possessed of something unique where Vanbrugh is concerned: a series of twenty-two designs or pictures illustrating the growth from infancy of a single Vanbrugh idea—the idea of a central block for a great mansion. For it must be explained that the new drawings are concerned entirely with the house itself, and have nothing more to tell us about the forecourt, the wings or the outbuildings.

We have always been able to observe the growth of Vanbrugh's imagination from house to house—from Castle Howard to Blenheim, for example, or from Eastbury to Seaton Delaval—but have known very little of its growth within a single undertaking, because, until now, so little of the evidence has been available; so few of his early sketches and rejected ideas have come to light. When we reflect that Eastbury is mentioned only twice, and then very briefly, in Vanbrugh's published letters, when we remember just how little of the great house survives above grass—a single arched wing and one vast archway in a field (Fig. 1)—it seems odd that the gradual development of this design should now be more apparent to us than that of any other from the same exuberant imagination.

It may be convenient to summarise the building's history as we have known it hitherto: c.1709. George Dodington bought the property, a farm not far from Blandford, in Dorset.

1716. *A New Design for a Person of Quality in Dorset*, was made by Vanbrugh this year—according to Colin Campbell, *Vitruvius Britannicus*, Vol. II (1717), in which it appeared.

1718. Eastbury, as built, was designed in this year, according to *Vit. Brit.*, Vol. III (1725) in which it appears; but this may well be too early a date for the final design of the house.

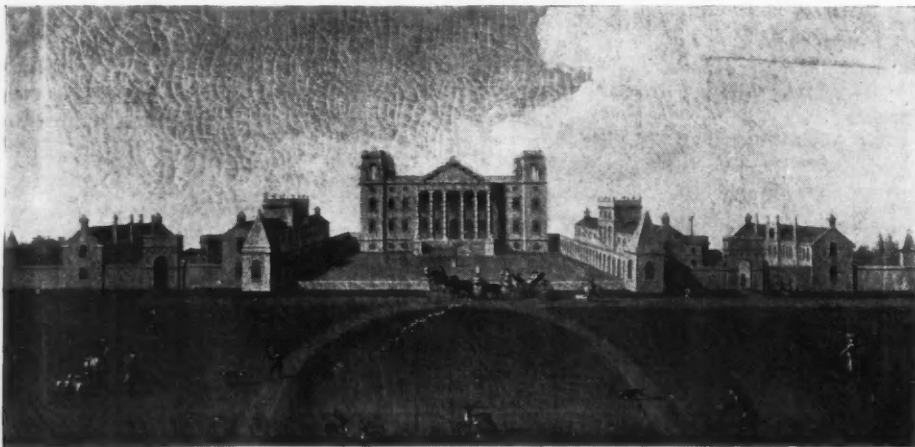
1720. George Dodington died, having built only the forecourt wings and the base courts on either side. The property passed to his nephew, George Bubb Dodington, who was too active in politics to begin immediately building the house itself.

1722. July 19. Vanbrugh wrote to Lord Carlisle " . . . I am now going into Dorsetshire, Mr. Dodington's Trustees having met here in Towne, and adjusted all things for executing the Trust, in regard to the Building, which from this time is to go on without any stop as fast as the Revenue the Southsea left will allow of, which will be about £1,800 a year." Nevertheless, little progress appears to have been made until 1724.

1722. Christopher Pitt addressed some verses to the poet Young, who, with James Thomson and Fielding, was a member of Dodington's artistic circle:

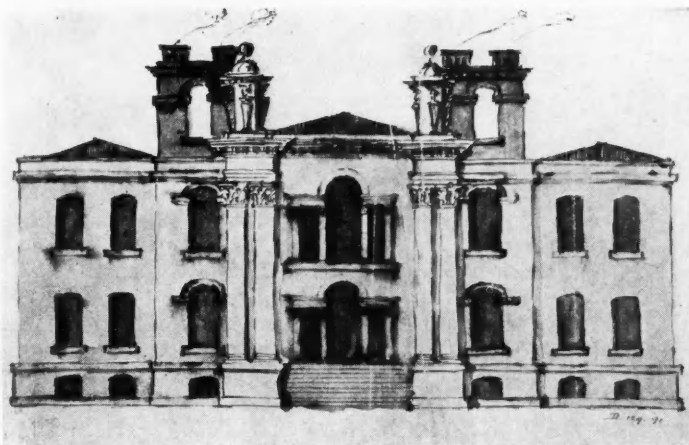
*While with your Dodington retired you sit  
Charm'd with his flowing burgundy and wit . . .  
Or bid your eyes o'er Vanbrugh's models roam  
And trace in miniature the future dome . . .*

We infer that a wooden model had been made,

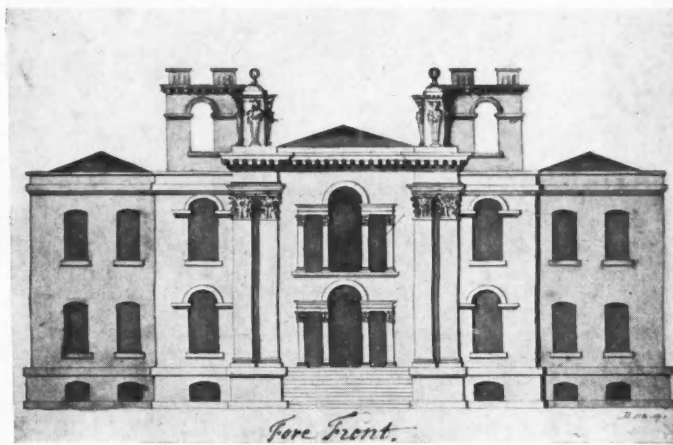


2.—ENTRANCE FRONT, FORECOURT, AND OFFICE COURTS AS COMPLETED

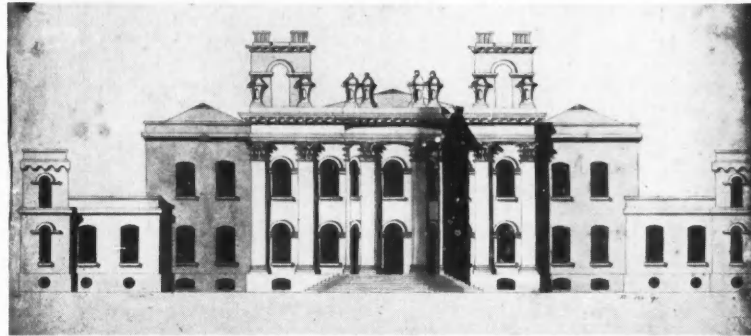
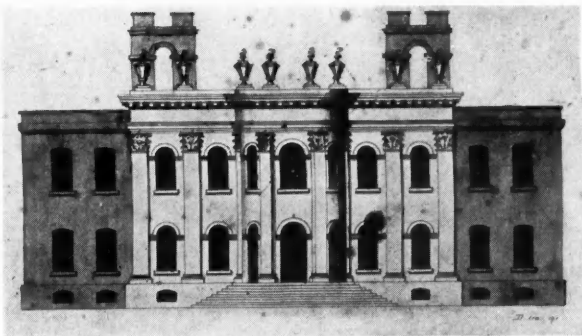




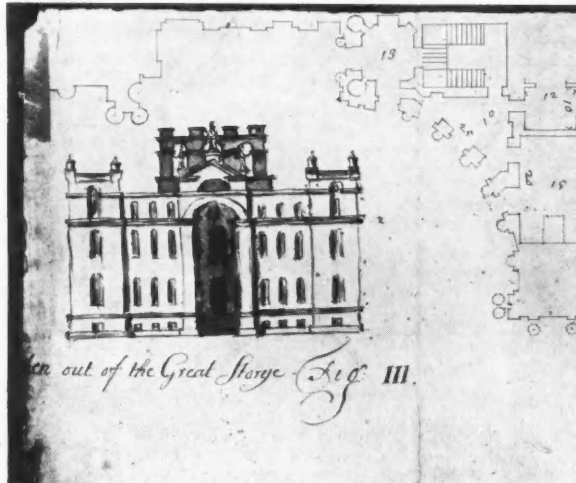
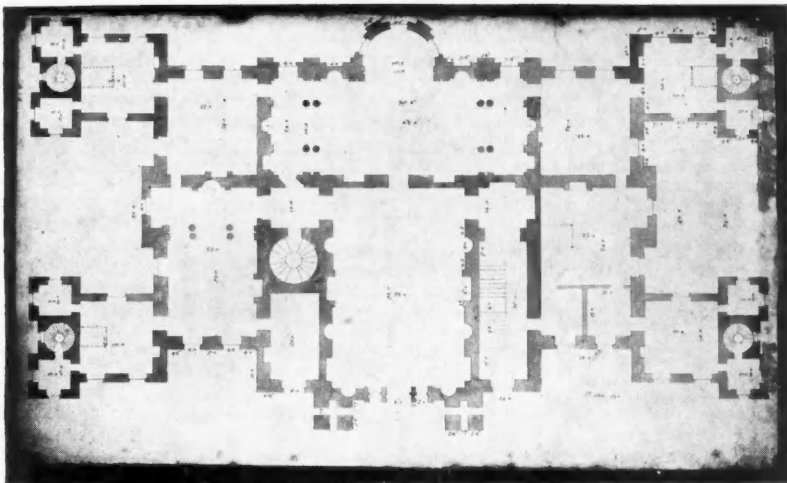
3.—VANBRUGH'S FIRST SKETCH FOR THE FRONT.



4.—DRAWING BY VANBRUGH OF THE FOREGOING



5.—"GARDEN FRONT" (COMPANION TO FIG. 4). (Right) 6.—THE SAME FRONT EXPANDED



7.—PLAN INCORPORATING THE EXPANDED FRONTS. (Right) 8.—PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION (ON A BLENHEIM PLAN)

**SEVEN OF THIRTEEN VANBRUGH DRAWINGS (FIGS. 3 TO 9) RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, AND HERE IDENTIFIED AS ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF EASTBURY**

as for Blenheim and other houses. The "dome" is poetic licence.

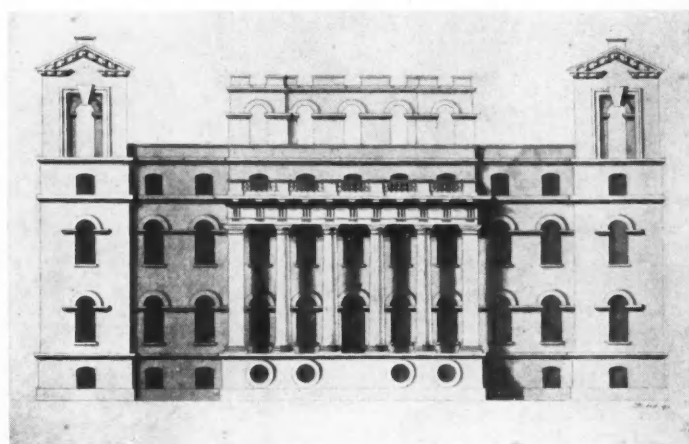
1724. March 26. Vanbrugh wrote to Lord Carlisle about keeping his obelisks at Castle Howard "to the Proportion of a Doric Column, which . . . succeeds mighty well in two pretty large ones in Mr. Dodington's Garden". Evidently work had begun on the house and the garden simultaneously.

1726. March 26. Vanbrugh died. The state of the building is unknown; but the omission of the important, crowning, central feature—an omission revealed in the oil painting (compare Fig. 2 with Fig. 14)—seems to indicate that Vanbrugh was not there to plead for it, and thus that the fabric was still unfinished at his death.

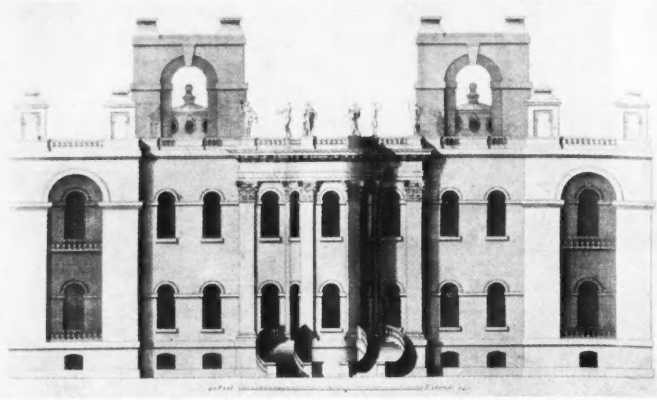
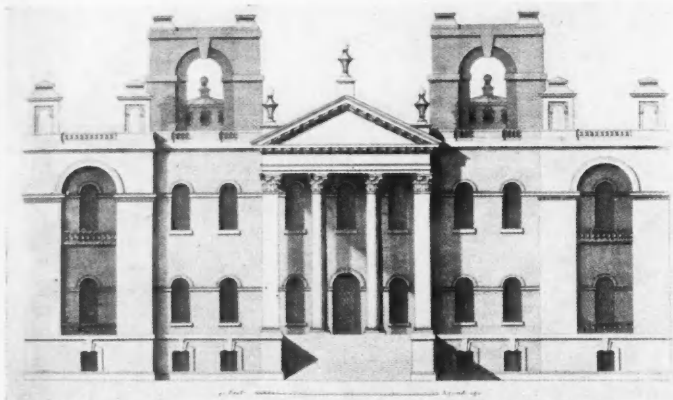
1738. The whole work was completed, with lavish interior decorations and great gardens, costing in all £140,000 (or nearly half as much as Blenheim).

1762. Bubb Dodington died. By his uncle's will the house passed to Lord Temple of Stowe.

1763. The contents were sold, but no purchaser could be found for the house (by then considered an eyesore), even with the offer of £200 a year to live in it.



9.—ELEVATION OF GARDEN FRONT, WITH CORNER TOWERS, CHIMNEY ARCADES, AND PORTICO REPLACING BOW



10 and 11.—ENTRANCE FRONT AND (right) GARDEN FRONT OF A NEW DESIGN FOR A PERSON OF QUALITY IN DORSET  
*Vitruvius Britannicus*, Vol. II, 1717

1775. Eastbury was destroyed, largely by gunpowder—a tribute to its masonry. Of Vanbrugh's great invention there remain to this day only one arcaded wing of the forecourt, a superb archway into the kitchen court, a park entrance, and the groves and glades of the garden devised by himself and Bridgeman.

The first of the new drawings to consider (V. and A. catalogue—D129-91) is an early free-hand sketch for the entrance front (Fig. 3), undoubtedly, I think, by Vanbrugh himself, and quite possibly the first drawing he made to scale—10 feet to 1 inch. As the preceding summary shows, it was made between 1709 and 1716, probably towards the end of that period. It is drawn in ink and tinted, and the four plumes of smoke should be noted. It is clearly the "New Design" in embryo (see Fig. 10). Those bold features, the twin chimney-stacks, are already here in simpler form, occupying the same place in the elevation; and the great order is Corinthian, but here in the form of twin pilasters each side of Venetian windows. These would presently be modified into a portico. The total width is 103 feet.

The second drawing (D113-91—Fig. 4) is a careful version of the first, ruled in ink and tinted. The wings of the façade are exactly those of the sketch and the height is the same at all points, but the total width is now 108 feet because the central feature has now been expanded from 60 to 65 feet and the pairs of pilasters placed a little farther apart. Plumes of smoke are again added, this time with a brush, and general similarity of treatment, together with the words "Fore Front" written below in what seems to be Vanbrugh's writing, suggests that he was himself the author of this drawing too, and of its companion-piece described as "Garden Front" (considered below).

In the third elevation of the entrance front (D128-91—not reproduced) the central feature remains at 65 feet, but the wings have been expanded, and the total width is now 115 feet. Small modifications in the ornament are found, but these are not very significant at so early a

stage. From the tinting of the shadows it is evident that the pilasters are no longer engaged, but boldly detached on their podiums, flanking the steps. On the other hand, it may be that this was previously intended, but not expressed in the shadows.

We arrive now at the "Garden Front" (D114-91—Fig. 5), the companion drawing to the "Fore Front" already considered. This is closer to the published "New Design" (Fig. 11) with its central semi-circular bay, but an additional Corinthian pilaster on either side carries the order the full width of the saloon. Also, the two flights of curving steps in the "New Design" have not yet been thought of. (In passing, let us note that the semi-circular bay lends support to the tradition that Vanbrugh had a hand in the designing of Cholmondeley in Cheshire, where similar bays were introduced. See *Vit. Brit.*, Vol. III.) Another drawing (D117-91—not reproduced) is an exact replica of the "Garden Front," except that urns of a different shape are shown. Between the "Fore Front" and the "Garden Front" there is a difference in height of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet and in breadth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet—indicating the degree of care required in these drawings. They are not the working drawings of an office draughtsman, but alternative designs of the sort that an architect would show his client, each attractively tinted.

The alternatives multiply, and in the next proposal for the "Garden Front" (D125-91—Fig. 6), we find that the main building has expanded now to a width of  $117\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and has also acquired low wings with corner towers in Vanbrugh's mediæval manner, adding little to the dignity of the whole, but a great deal to its picturesque outline. From the plan (D100-91—Fig. 7) we learn that these were to have been repeated on the entrance side. The expanded front of nearly 180 feet would still have fitted into the 185 foot forecourt common to the "New Design" and to Eastbury itself.

Turning then to the plans we find three (one reproduced) illustrating the same ideas developed in these elevations. The first (D129B-91) is for the "original" design without wings. Though

smaller, it has a good deal in common with the plan in the "New Design", but lacks simplicity and strength, especially where the staircases are concerned. The measurements are given, again in what appears to be Vanbrugh's hand, with pencilled after-thoughts slightly increasing the dimensions. In the second plan (D102-91) these modifications are adopted, and now the four wings at the angles are added in pencil. In the third plan, of which there are two copies (D100-91 and D101-91) the whole is shown in ink (Fig. 7).

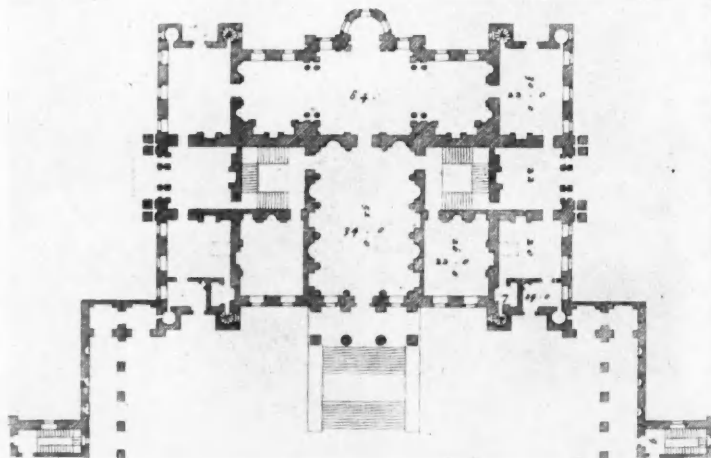
One further plan carries us beyond the elevations we have discussed. On the back of the first drawing for the entrance front (D129-91) there is a rough pencil sketch, or rather two, one above the other, indicating the plan of the "New Design," as published, with the tetrastyle portico and the twin staircases flanking the hall. It is at this point that the "New Design" comes into the story, and I invite the reader who can study those engravings to consider the side elevation published by Campbell (Fig. 12). For we can see now how much this owes to Vanbrugh's original idea for the front. Having decided that a portico would look best on the entrance front after all, he transferred to the less important side or end elevations his coupled pilasters with Venetian windows deeply recessed between them; but he now linked them together with an elliptical arch beneath a pediment.

Two drawings remain. One (D106-91—Fig. 8), is a later proposal for that same side elevation, drawn on part of a plan of Blenheim. It is a free-hand sketch, doubtless by Vanbrugh himself, and it stands midway between the "New Design" of 1717, and Eastbury as it came to be built. For on the one hand it retains the deeply recessed centre with arch and pediment (though Corinthian pilasters and Venetian windows have gone), while on the other hand it introduces new themes—raised features like low towers at the angles, and high arcaded chimneys in the centre of the house, like those at Kings Weston.

Finally, we are taken one step further towards ultimate Eastbury in a ruled elevation of the "Garden Front" (D115-91—Fig. 9), where

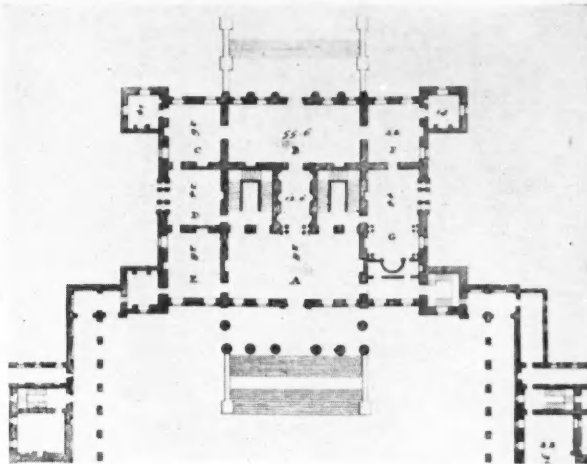
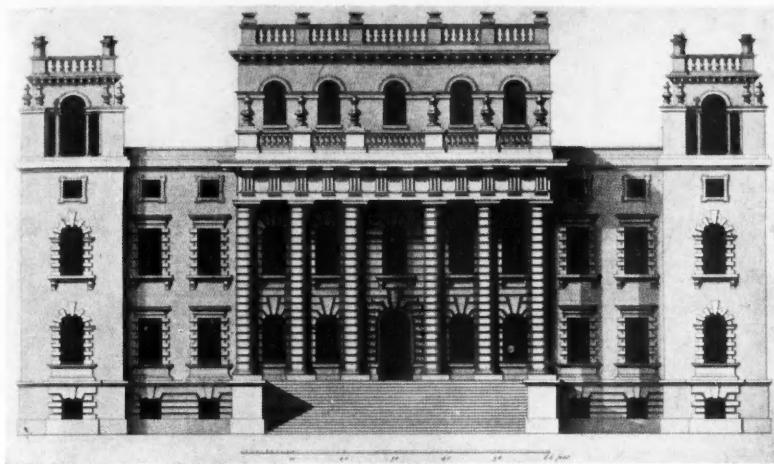


12.—SIDE ELEVATION OF "A NEW DESIGN"



13.—PLAN OF CENTRAL BLOCK FOR "A NEW DESIGN"





14.—GARDEN FRONT FROM *VITRUVIUS BRITANNICUS*, VOL. III, 1725. (Right) 15.—PLAN OF CENTRAL BLOCK, *VITRUVIUS BRITANNICUS*, VOL III, 1725

the corner towers have been lifted clear of the roof. Still capped with pediments (seen end-on in the sketch last mentioned) they recall Inigo Jones's garden front at Wilton, and though this later became a favourite theme of the Palladians, it is perhaps worth mentioning that in a letter to Lord Carlisle, Vanbrugh writes glowingly of Lord Pembroke, the owner of Wilton, who seems to have been a new friend in 1722: "I was an hour this morning with my Lord Pemk: he is prodigious good to me, and has lately done me the honour of a visit." So he wrote on April 24, and three months later he was away to Eastbury, where work was beginning again "which from this time is to go on without any stop." The eighth Lord Pembroke has been called the "architect earl." It was he who later inspired Roger Morris to design for him a Palladian Bridge of exquisitely feminine delicacy. But his Palladian propensities did not prevent his being "prodigious good" to Vanbrugh; and what could be more natural than to invite him to visit Wilton on his way into Dorset? However, the point must not be laboured, and the shadowy reflection of Wilton was soon effaced.

That is the last of the newly discovered drawings, and the resemblance to the house that was built is plain enough: we have almost arrived at Eastbury as Bubb Dodington knew it. But our journey through Vanbrugh's imagination is not at an end. The next drawing to consider is the one in the Kings Weston book for the same garden front; and passing over a number of interesting minor modifications, we notice (Fig. 16) that the "Wilton Look" has gone and the towers have nearly assumed their final shape, though at this stage they are closer to the towers at Claremont designed at about the same time, or perhaps a little before. We see, too, that windows have been inserted between the arcaded chimney-stacks which are no longer a purely external feature on the roof, but now form a kind of clerestory, lighting the centre of the house and the staircase wells. In other words we see the growth of this purely Vanbrugh conception from its earlier form as at Kings Weston, to its later form as at Seaton Delaval.

Turning then to the *Vitruvius Britannicus* engravings, we see how, in the next stage (Fig. 14), Venetian windows have been introduced in the towers; also that the columns of the garden portico (which has steadily been growing more emphatic) are now, for emphasis, ringed. Last of all, there are the two oil paintings, probably based on *Vitruvius Britannicus* as much as on the appearance of the house itself, but suggesting (Fig. 2) that the central feature of chimneys—the climax of the whole design—was never achieved: an unfortunate omission which the architect must surely

have condemned if he lived to know about it.

It has been assumed that George Dodington rejected the earlier "New Design" because it was too big; but that is misleading, if partly true. Evidently we ought not to think, as hitherto, of two independent proposals, but rather of a single theme gradually matured. Why was there need to conceal the names of house and client under the published engravings of 1717? I assume, because Vanbrugh rightly attached more importance to the project in hand than to Kimbolton or Claremont, neither of which ever figured in *Vitruvius Britannicus*, and wanted Campbell to publish this "New Design" even though it had still to be adopted, and might undergo considerable changes.

Eastbury in the end was outwardly finer, stronger and richer than at any stage through which the designs had passed. The weakness felt in the extremities of the original "Fore Front" (Fig. 4) and "Garden Front" (Fig. 5) had been cured in the "New Design" (Figs. 10, 11) with great dash and originality, and yet there is incoherence in the latter. The massive chimney-stacks, for example, bear no relation to either of the principal fronts below them: to someone strolling in the forecourt, or in the garden, would they not drift uneasily along a skyline all too horizontal? Even if the "New Design" had not proved too big and expensive, we may be sure, I think, that Vanbrugh would have worked at his elevations; and that even when the looks of the house had been settled on paper, they would be open to improvement between the scaffolding. For such was his method. Writing to the owner of Kings Weston, he had begged him not to begin constructing its great chimneys from the drawings alone, but to wait until he himself could be there "to make tryall of the heights, etc., with boards"; adding, "I would fain have that part rightly hit off."

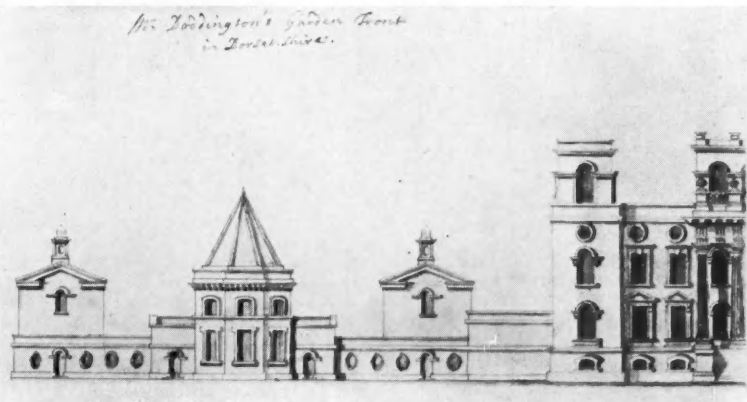
So far from beginning too big, Vanbrugh, as we now know, began rather small and arrived at the "New Design" by expansion. It may be that his estimate then alarmed George Dodington,

or his successor, Bubb, and the order came to reduce. But how to lose size without losing grandeur?—that surely was the problem. He solved it adroitly, as will be seen by comparing the plan of the "New Design" (Fig. 13), with that of *Vitruvius*, Vol. III (Fig. 15). Taking little from the depth of the house, front to back, he first reduced the width from 140 feet to 112 feet—which is incidentally the original width as stated on the first of all the plans (D129B-91): "In Front, 112 ft." He did this by turning the entrance hall round and moving the twin staircases into the space thus created in the centre of the building. Between them he placed a great Venetian archway, leading to a lobby flanked with niches, and so to the saloon, and across the saloon to the garden portico—a magnificent vista from the front door, such as he loved. It will be seen how these happy second thoughts made possible the equally felicitous rearrangement of the chimneys and roof lighting, already discussed. As for the hall, its new disposition across the entrance front did not absolutely demand a wider portico, but it suggested and permitted that improvement. It remained to consider the narrower frontage, and Vanbrugh was not prepared to reduce the width of his forecourt by a foot (though its depth was reduced in the building). Instead, he put out towers at the angles of the house, and thereby restored to the front exactly its width in the "New Design": 140 feet. The effect had been achieved. Eastbury was smaller than the "New Design" and did not look it. It looked, on the contrary, more imposing.

Thus came into being, by several stages, each an improvement on the last, the house in which James Thomson stayed, and doubtless read aloud from *The Seasons*; until his host snatched the manuscript from his hand, protesting that he did not know how to read his own poetry.

*O lose me in the green delightful walks  
Of, Dodington! thy seat, serene, and plain . . .*  
Did "our splendid Host"—whose mansion "was exactly in unison with the taste of the magnificent owner"—relish that epithet, "plain"? In Cumberland's memoirs we see him with his friends in "the great eating room"—"Beckford loud, voluble, self-sufficient"; while Dodington, "lolling in his chair, in perfect apathy and self-command, dozing, even snoring at intervals, in his lethargic way, broke out every now and then into such gleams and flashes of wit and irony, as, by the contrast, set the table in a roar."

*. . . Meantime the grandeur of  
the lofty Dome  
Far splendid, seizes on the  
ravished eye.  
New beauties rise with each  
revolving day,  
New columns swell; and still  
the fresh spring finds  
New plants to quicken, and new  
groves to green . . .*



16.—PEN AND WASH ELEVATION OF GARDEN FRONT FROM THE KINGS WESTON BOOK DESIGNS BY SIR JOHN VANBRUGH

# IN BAGLEY WOOD

Written and Illustrated by J. D. U. WARD

*In autumn, on the skirts of Bagley Wood,  
Where most the Gipsies by the turf-edged way  
Pitch their smoked tents . . .*

EVERYONE knows Matthew Arnold's *Scholar-Gipsy*. Bagley Wood is not named by Shelley, but commentators have written that its trees and glades provided the scenery of some of his early poetry, and Hogg tells how Shelley and he "were walking one afternoon in Bagley Wood; on turning a corner we suddenly came upon a boy who was driving an ass. It was very young and very weak, and was staggering beneath a most disproportionate load of faggots. . . ." Bagley, being so near to Oxford, must have many other literary associations, far more than the few references might suggest.

The English, though appreciative of parkland, are not fond of forest. "You say the road from Winchester and Newbury to Oxford runs through Bagley Wood," remarked a man intimately concerned with country matters the other day; "I know that road but can't say I've ever noticed the wood." Now Bagley covers more than 600 acres, and the main road from the south to Oxford runs through true, unbroken forest for a mile, so that there are trees on both sides from just before the third milestone from Oxford to just before the second. The road is fenced, and there, perhaps, is one reason why few motorists know that they are passing through a large wood, a wood which may look rather dull if it is not spared a second glance.

But a scrutiny of a large-scale map will show that even the names of some compartments are interesting. Here are Old Peg Brake, Sunningwell Bottom, Milestone Piece, Watery

Brake Gate Piece, Cow Hall Bottom, Colley's Ladder, Hangman's Bottom. Those are local names in the rural tradition. On the other side of the road is Laud's Copse, which may at first recall the archbishop and his association with St. John's College, the owners of the wood, but the map's spelling is corrupt or assimilated: in early records there are references to "My Lord's copse."

Bagley, apart from its names, has strong international or imperial associations, for it is visited and used at one time or another by many who are working in the biological sciences at Oxford: pedologists interested in the profile of old woodland soils or in possible degradation resulting from a crop of pure spruce; entomologists observing the attacks of dragon-flies on white admiral butterflies or details of the parasitisation of the giant wood-wasp (*Sirex gigas*) by the ichneumon *Rhyssa persuasoria*; mammalogists inquisitive about the sex ratio or the litter size of grey squirrels; ornithologists noting the effects of hard weather on various woodland birds, or the different feeding heights of closely allied species of warbler. Bagley is with good reason a favourite territory of the Oxford Ornithological Society: among the resident nesting species are all three British woodpeckers and the goldcrest, and among visitors are crossbills, hobbies and the



2.—HAZEL COPPICE GROWN UNDER OAK STANDARDS FOR PEA-STICKS, BEAN-RODS, ETC.

wryneck. Annual population counts are made in certain areas, and members of the society find Bagley a useful terrain when they wish to observe whether non-woodland birds on migration pass over a wood of this size, or whether they prefer to fly round it.

These matters, someone may observe, are doubtless interesting, but do they reflect an international or imperial significance? The answer is Yes, for men who have used this square mile of forest as a training-ground may be found in every continent. For example, I picked up a recent scientific journal and found a paper on the Soil Fauna, with special reference to the ecosystem of Forest Soil. I noticed the name of the author and two photographs taken in Bagley, and remembered that this was a young man I came across sifting humus one morning. Home from the West African forests, he was finishing a thesis before going out to New Zealand.

As part of the training-ground for certain studies in forestry Bagley has proved of great value, for the exceptional variety of the wood makes it most useful to student and teacher—and interesting to the casual visitor. There is a small nursery used for Forestry Commission researches; there is an arboretum containing single trees of uncommon species; there is a "forest garden," founded by Professor Schlich, with quarter-acre plots of trees planted (mostly from 1907 to 1912) and maintained in forest conditions. Here are perhaps the finest plots of *Thuja plicata* (Fig. 4) and *Tsuga heterophylla* in southern England; here, among others, are deodar, Lawson's cypress, Sitka spruce (dying back, perhaps because of too low a rainfall), *Abies grandis* (also dying back) and Spessart oak—trees raised from acorns of the famous sessile oaks in the Bavarian forests of Spessart. There are groups of Wellingtonias, cryptomerias and tulip trees (here grown as forest trees and thus recalling that the species is an important timber producer in its native America). There are some *Tsuga canadensis* to advertise the species' inferiority to *heterophylla*, and, farther away, several swamp cypresses (*Taxodium distichum*). Here a man may find a plot of *Pinus ponderosa* or *P. radiata* or a group of young walnuts, or *Cupressus macrocarpa* grown for timber, or three or four redwoods or some pencil cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*). There are several relative rarities, including *Picea glauca* and *P. engelmannii*, a blue Colorado Douglas, and some small specimens of the shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) whose leaves are like those of laurels. Of course, the more familiar large-leaved red oak of America is here, with some incense cedars near by, as though for funereal contrast. Many of Bagley's trees come from afar, even as many of Bagley's frequenters travel far.



1.—THE WOODLAND ROAD IN SPRING





3.—“CONSIDER HOW BEAUTIFUL BIRCH CAN BE WHEN GROWN AS A TIMBER-PRODUCING FOREST TREE”

Occasionally men have been bored by their work in this wood. One forest officer, home from a tropical Crown Colony for a refresher course during the war, was not amused when he was sent to weigh and measure conifer logs, in connection with a scientific enquiry into the shrinkage of pit-props. And occasionally unwanted facts have come to light: the extreme slowness of many undergraduates as peelers of pit-props, as revealed by their piece-work earnings, excited some derision during the early war years, when many volunteers worked in Bagley. The wood yielded great quantities of pit-props and other timber: large poplars went to make matches, and small oak coppice was cut for conversion into charcoal. From Bagley came many loads of peasticks and bean-rods and tomato stakes for the gardens and allotments of Oxford.

There is no lack of homeliness about Bagley. The casual visitor who is neither botanist nor forester, and therefore finds himself bemused by the number and diversity of unfamiliar species in one place, may quickly turn to what he knows well. Here are oak and sweet chestnut, beech and hornbeam, ash and alder and birch: consider how beautiful birch can be when grown as a timber-producing forest tree (Fig. 3) rather than as a weed of the woods or a grotesquely crooked space-filler in a wild garden! There are plantations of European and Japanese larch, Scotch and Corsican pines, Douglas fir and Sitka and Norway spruces, Norway maples and sycamore. Most of these are grown pure, but there are also many mixtures: beech/oak/larch, sweet chestnut/Douglas/larch (Fig. 5), ash/larch, oak/hornbeam, even willow/Sitka spruce. The old coppice with standards system is well illustrated by hazel coppice under oak standards (Fig. 2): there is also oak coppice, and oak coppice in process of conversion into high forest. Alder, sycamore and ash are all represented by both standards and coppices.

A man might wonder, for a moment, whether anything were missing from all this variety, but two things would quickly come to mind: Bagley contains neither stands of really well-grown mature or nearly mature forest oak (tall trees with clean

boles) nor plantations of the kind from which such trees are usually produced on the Continent—high forest with two well-defined storeys, the oak making the top storey and beech or hornbeam making the second storey, to discourage low branching by the oak and to improve the soil. The explanation is perhaps that forestry has been taken seriously for barely 50 years, and that is the kind of forestry which is considered in terms of 250 years.

The great number of species of tree in Bagley invites a critic to be captious. The foreign rarities are well represented, but surely such a scarce and interesting native as *Sorbus domestica*, the service tree, should be here. (The Botanic Garden at Oxford has one that may possibly be the largest in England.) *Sorbus aria*, the whitebeam, is represented by a good line and also by stray examples, but I know of only one modest specimen of the wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis*)—an interesting species and in October and November perhaps the most beautiful of all our native trees, more admirable in every way than the horse chestnut, of which there is a small group. Is the bird cherry (*Prunus padus*) anywhere to be found, and is it possible that the familiar linden or lime—an important secondary forest species on the Continent—is unrepresented? Field maple (another common satellite of oak in other lands) is to be found in the wilder parts where the wood may well be primeval forest, and here also are crab-apple and thorn, yew and holly.

Bagley's trees are the happier because rabbits are few and far between: the rabbit population was much reduced by summer trapping, and is now so strictly controlled by the



5.—MIXED PLANTATION OF SWEET CHESTNUT, DOUGLAS FIR AND LARCH



4.—A FINE PLOT OF *THUYA PLICATA*, THE WESTERN RED OR CANOE “CEDAR” FROM WHICH THE SO-CALLED CEDAR SHINGLES AND WEATHER-BOARDS ARE MADE

badgers and foxes that even ash can regenerate naturally.

There are several setts and the badger population is dense. Occasionally both badgers and foxes are seen in broad daylight. Sometimes there is a glimpse of a deer—probably an escapee from Nuneham Courtenay, two miles down river and on the farther bank. There are a few pheasants, but here they are merely birds, not kings whose welfare is considered above all else.

It would be invidious to suggest that Bagley has a best season: the wood has plenty of the broad-leaved trees and the fruiting spindle which make rich colours soon after the opening of the forest year; there is no lack of conifers to look superb in time of snow and hoar-frost; in many places the forest floor is spangled every spring with anemones, violets and primroses; in early May the bluebells are at least the equal of Kew's; and a little later, when the air is sweet in the wilder places with the scent of honeysuckle, there are fragrant butterfly orchids to be found in shady places. There are even a few foxgloves, and some ling and bell-heather—though in most parts of the wood the soil inhibits this kind of flora. Limestone is nowhere far distant, and even the chalk downs, visible from one corner of the wood, are barely 12 miles away.

Bagley is not a public wood, and the gates are locked: people who wish to explore should first apply to the Bursary at St. John's College for permits. Moreover, visitors who know a little natural history should speak warily to any chance-met walkers in this wood: it would doubtless amuse the Professors of Forestry, Botany and Zoology, or the President of the British Ecological Society or the Director of the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology, or the author of *Insects of the British Woodlands*, to be instructed by someone who began to dabble in his subject, in spare time, a year or two ago; but an amateur or sciolist who has made statements rather than enquiries needs a healthy sense of humour if he himself is to enjoy a show-down.

# AT THE TURN

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THERE can be no citizen so public-spirited that he has not amid his graver preoccupation with the state of this troubled world given a thought now and then to his own private and particular golf, and the beginning of a New Year is pre-eminently a time for doing so. It is like the turn in a round of golf: we may have been doing very poorly and seem unable to pull ourselves together, but we always intend once the turn has come and we have our noses set for home to be new and transfigured creatures. No golfer is so little given to the pleasures of imagination that he does not cherish against the coming of New Year's Day some little secret of style that is going—this is the very humblest of his aspirations—to lower his handicap and win him a few of his enemy's half-crowns. Nor does the inevitable certainty that his very first round in the New Year will blast all these hopes make them the less pleasant. It is therefore unfortunate that this time January 1 falls on a Saturday, for he is sure to play on that day and so will dwell in his fool's paradise for a pitifully short time. Sir Roger de Coverley often

it was bad the charm had not quite begun to work and what a lot of shots and days there were left!

However, a New Year's Day sermon must not be wholly given up to selfish hopes and disillusionments. The preacher is expected to devote some part of his discourse to the past and the future of a larger world. As far as public golf is concerned it is natural to review the past year in the terms of our own championships, won or lost, and superficially I suppose the record is not a very bright one. The Open Championship was gloriously held, but the Amateur went to America through Frank Stranahan; so did the Ladies' through that great little golfer, Miss Louise Suggs, and the Curtis Cup went the same way. And yet I do not think there is any cause for discouragement when we look forward to 1949. It is going to be a very busy year indeed, for the American professionals are coming here for a Ryder Cup match, and the funds having been happily provided through the appeal to the country's golf clubs, our Amateurs will be playing for the Walker Cup in the United States.

To take the Amateurs first, I do not believe in saying cheerful things just for the sake of saying them, and I cannot think that we can possibly win the Walker Cup in America. We have never come near to doing so, and we have only won it once here. The American amateurs are very, very good; witness, as the most recent piece of evidence, the way in which Stranahan, Turnesa and Chapman dominated the play in the Amateur Championship at Sandwich. Moreover, America possesses a number of amateurs who appear to be able from one cause or another to do nothing whatever but play golf. To say this is to make no insinuation whatever against their amateur status in a legal sense. It is simply that owing to circumstances which have no parallel here now, some of them can find time to play the game as a professional does.

In older days a Scottish professional once said of a then celebrated amateur that the only difference he could see between Mr. So-and-So and the professionals was that "he had mair to eat and mair to drink." And, in fact, in more leisurely and opulent times we had amateur golfers who could play as much golf as ever they wanted to and need not do anything else unless they wanted to. I do not say that that was a good state of things in itself, but it is one to make

for more skilful and more consistent golfers. I do not think for a moment that we shall win the Walker Cup, but I do think we shall have a good team—we had a good one for that matter in 1947, though it lost to a better—such as will do itself credit. I cannot get it out of my head that the general standard of play at Sandwich was distinctly high and that there were in the field the makings of a strong team. I could not see the Internationals at Muirfield in September, but I gather from those who did that the golf was good.

To turn to the professionals, the Open Championship was cheering beyond all question, not only because of Cotton's individual and glorious triumph, but because the invaders, and they were formidable ones, were for once never really threatening. Perhaps they did not wholly do themselves justice, but however that may be the fact remains that our men showed no signs of suffering from an American terror and quitted themselves like men. No doubt they will be more severely tested at Ganton next autumn, when the full strength of America attacks them, but there seems to me at least a reasonably good chance. After the calamitous outcome of the last Ryder Cup match at Portland it seemed absurd even to dream of a sufficiently great change taking place in the course of two years. And yet it is something more than the eternal springing of hope in the human breast that makes us think that it has; with our men entrenched on their own ground and in conditions with which they are familiar it will be a good and hard fight.

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It is easy to be too ecstatically swept off our feet by low scores, but granted that last summer conditions were sometimes, as at Sunningdale, quite exceptionally favourable, yet the wonderful standard of scoring reached in the professional tournaments as a whole must mean something. That something must surely be that our players have much improved in the particular respect in which they have before been obviously second best, namely in boiling three shots down into two in the neighbourhood of the green. The old saying ought to-day perhaps to be amended to "It's aye the chipping and putting," and it did seem to me this summer that both were very good and better than they used to be. I talked earlier of living in a fool's paradise, and I may be doing that very thing now, but at any rate on this one day of the year I am content to be there.

## THE OLYMPIA CIRCUS

HAVE animals a sense of humour, or at any rate a sense of fun? Let those who doubt it go to the Mills brothers' circus at Olympia, and they will clarify their minds. Elephants usually keep their thoughts to themselves, and no one perhaps knows whether they like playing cricket or not. At the circus they do it with a certain nonchalance, and an occasional swipe with the rounded side of the bat, but there is no evidence of insubordination. It may be said by the hypercritical that the chimpanzees play their drums and cymbals less for their own sake than for the tasty rewards surreptitiously administered from time to time by their clever trainer, but if one of them who pulls the chairs away from under the others is not a practical joker he is a Dutchman.

It is the dogs, however, that clinch the matter. Their football match, played with balloons and according to no known rules, is the most joyous free-for-all imaginable. They would obviously play all day if the Mills brothers would let them, and to blazes with the spectators. Watch them, too, as they wait on their little bridges to take turns in jumping on the back of a pony galloping beneath. Their eagerness is the most captivating emotion in the whole show. Finally there is the curiously striped mule, inappropriately called Bijou, whose sponsors claim that he is unrideable. He is put into a roped boxing ring, and three men

from the audience are persuaded to try their luck. Bijou gives them one sidelong look and sets his ears at danger. One by one the would-be riders dive at him, but with indiarubber bounces he knocks them clean out of the ring. And because he always kicks when no one is there, because his vicious bites do not appear to incommode the bending gentlemen for long, and because, should he himself be bundled through the ropes, he always comes back for more, one must conclude that Bijou is the biggest humorist of all.

Of the human performers the Cubanosoeders-Chalis trapeze team are the most breath-taking and an elegant young man in evening dress, even more inappropriately named Jolly, the most accomplished. His balancing feats are extraordinary, and they are carried out entirely without fuss. Poised only on a gloved forefinger he not only raises himself in the air, but stays there like an inverted strap-hanger. Another of his accomplishments is to stand on his head on two champagne bottles placed neck to neck, meanwhile rotating hoops on arms and legs. Jolly is certainly a discovery.

For the rest, there are some impressively sinister tigers, a gentleman in a crash-helmet who is shot from a cannon, some very good clowns and gymnasts, and, last, our old friends the horses, beautifully matched, perfectly trained, and a joy to behold.

### GREY PARROT

SUDDENLY, with black beak and fat grey hands,  
Climbing his prison bars he starts upon  
A mute excursion quickened by deft slides  
And sly, deliberate somersaults and smooth  
Circumlocutions. Walls and domed roof  
He travels slowly while his little eyes  
Sustain a steady watchfulness—a look  
Of furtive pride. In revolutions calm  
He now reveals, now hides—reveals again  
The pallid cheek and coral tail—again  
The pallid cheek.  
Self-satisfied, with flight-forgotten wings  
He roams his narrow house. We, if we sense  
An irony about his silent mien  
Quickly the wing of conscience clip and say  
"There's naught pathetic here."  
Now ceilingward  
Suspended, beak and claw—behold him pause—  
He is decided: sinuously he turns  
Blunt beak to wall and hands to beak—thence beak  
And hands to prison ring. The acrobat  
Swings a few turns—sedate, inscrutable—  
Slips to his perch and, from a trough selects  
A pod as roseate as his under-wing:  
Faces his audience: blinks—throws down the  
hush  
And for the first time speaks—  
"Tschai-i-ike!"

M. M. JOHNSON.

thought that it happened very well that Christmas should fall out in the middle of winter, and it would be better that New Year's Day should fall in the middle of the week; but it does not this year. There is no help for it, and the best I can wish every reader is that in his case the rather cheap cynicism of my prophecies may be utterly falsified.

There was a time when I used to enjoy a week's golfing holiday beginning—the date was sacredly fixed—on December 28. So my good resolutions were always broken and my hopes scattered to the winds by lunch-time on New Year's Day. Nevertheless there is no bitterness and much happiness in looking back to that annual rite of the first round. We solemnly sat up till the appointed hour, and indeed if we had so far forgotten ourselves as to go to bed earlier we should have been aroused by marauding bands of caddies who came shouting through the keyhole, "Happy New Year and a Christmas box." We opened the window to let the New Year in, and observed hopefully that it was a still and star-lit night such as portended a good golfing day on the morrow. And when next morning came it was with a peculiar zest that we hurled ourselves down the steep hill on the way to the links and with an almost holy feeling that we teed the first ball of the year. If the shot was good so was the omen, and if



## CORRESPONDENCE

INSURANCE RATES  
FOR THATCH

SIR,—The statement in your issue of November 19 by Mr. Salkild, a director of a firm of Norfolk reed thatchers, that "if insurers of thatched properties go to work in the right way they can get fire cover at 4s. per cent. and even less" does not agree with my experience. I certainly would not call myself an insurance expert, but as a bank manager I have for many years been in close touch with all the leading tariff companies and with Lloyd's brokers and underwriters. I have made pretty full enquiries, and I find that no tariff company wants such business at even 7s. 6d. per cent., though they might accept it in certain cases. There is, in fact, considerable difficulty in getting the risk accepted at even 10s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. by Lloyd's, whose full comprehensive cover is £1 per cent.

I have full information of the Jersey Company that I think is mentioned in Mr. Salkild's letter. It is quite true that they quote a rate of 2s. per cent., but they do not accept any risks outside Jersey.

If anyone knows a first-class insurance company in England which will take such business at less than 7s. 6d. per cent. I should very much like to hear of it, and so, I think, would many other people.

Surely it is a reflection on any fire underwriter to say he "does not differentiate between good and bad fire risks." Would that be accepted in England as sound insurance practice?—G. BRIAN MUNTZ, *Highlands, Godstone Road, Oxted, Surrey.*

THREAT TO FIELD  
SPORTS

SIR,—I have received pamphlets from the National Society for the Abolition of Cruel Sports which make, among others, the following statements:—

Hunting does not control animals.

If a hunted animal is caught, it may be torn to pieces by dogs while still alive. If it escapes, its physique is ruined as a result of the terrible strain of being hunted.

If hunting was abolished, foxes would disappear from agricultural districts.

The object of fox-hunting is to keep up the supply of foxes.

Fox-hunting is anti-social and cowardly.

Fox-hunting sabotages food production.

Other statements give the impression that all hunts build artificial earths for foxes to breed in.

I think anyone with any knowledge of the country and of hunting knows these statements to be lies, and it just shows to what length the Society is prepared to go to stop hunting.—J. B. DIXON (Cadet R.N.), *Blake House, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, S. Devon.*

SIR,—It may be of interest to you and your readers to learn that a motion that "This House favours the abolition of Blood Sports" was defeated by a substantial majority at a recent meeting of the Hardwicke Society (the Bar Debating Society) held at the Niblett Hall of the Inner Temple. This expression of opinion reinforces the recent result of a similar motion debated by the Cambridge Union Society.—GRAEME

FINLAY, *The Hardwicke Society, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.4.*

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF  
STARLING

SIR,—The other day I noticed a starling on the lawn in obvious difficulty. It was trying to fly, but was unable to take off, and its efforts to do so only resulted in its rolling over and over. Thinking that it had a broken wing, I went towards it with the object of giving first aid. I was on the point of picking it up, when it took off, unsteadily, but gathered strength in flight until it had risen to the top of a tall ilex tree. Then its stamina evidently gave out, for I saw it tumble down on the far side of the tree apparently out of control and disappear into my neighbour's garden. Can you explain this strange behaviour?—DAWN WIGAN (Mrs.), *Handley Green, Chislehurst, Kent.*

[This bird was apparently suffering from concussion, and had in consequence temporarily lost its sense of balance. We once saw a wood-pigeon behave in a similar manner after overflying its perch and hitting the trunk of a tree.—E.D.]

## A NEW YEAR CUSTOM

SIR,—The object illustrated in the enclosed photograph is a poplady, a spiced bun crudely fashioned after the human form with currants for eyes. For centuries it was sold and consumed every New Year's Day in St. Albans, where first thing in the morning boys and girls carried hot supplies through the streets and cried their wares.

Sixty years ago practically everybody in St. Albans bought popladies,

an old inhabitant tells me. Thereafter the custom suffered slow decline. Yet up to its death in 1946 there was loyal support from two or three of the oldest families, of which one traces descent from pre-Reformation days. Some devotees, even recently, passed the buns on to friends, which recalls the one-time habit of the people of Coventry of making gifts of God-cakes (triangles of mincemeat) on January 1.

Why poplady? The belief in St. Albans is that the bun descended from a variety that was prepared, for general distribution, in the religious houses before the Reformation, that it was intended to represent the Blessed Virgin, and that it survived as a secular "treat" but was called in mockery Pope Lady, a name shortened to poplady. While all the buns used to imitate a gowned woman, latterly the bakers conceded legs to some of them in order to represent men—a divergence from tradition to please the children.—A. G. CLARKE, *23, Parkside, N.W.7.*

PAINTED GLASS AT  
MILTON

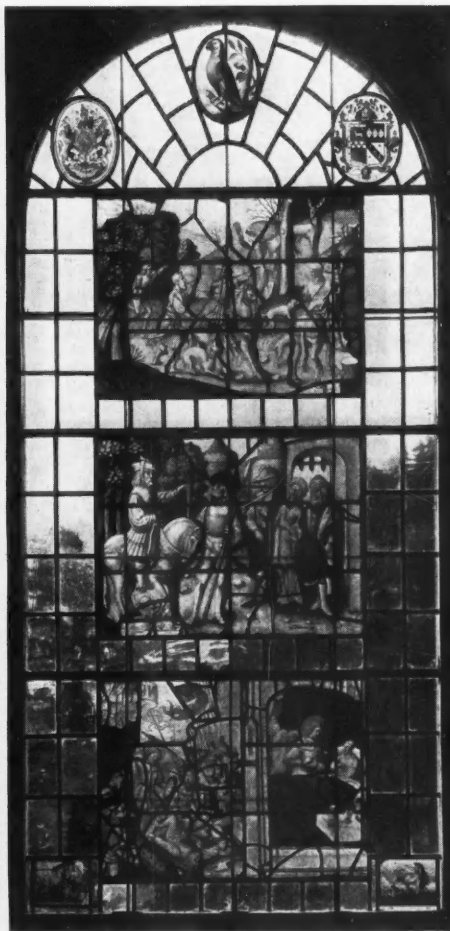
SIR,—The chapel which Bryant Barrett built in the south wing of the Manor House at Milton, Berkshire, contains some interesting painted glass to which only a bare allusion could be made in my recent articles on the house. This glass was inserted in 1772, and it has recently been re-set and re-leaded by Miss Joan Howson, having got into a precarious condition as a result of vibration from gales and from bomb-blast during the war.

A POPLADY, A SPICED BUN  
THAT USED TO BE SOLD ON  
NEW YEAR'S DAY AT ST.  
ALBANS

See letter: A New Year Custom

In the 18th-century borders which formed the setting of the mediæval glass Miss Howson recognised the hand of Peckitt of York, who took out the 14th-century glass from the west window of New College Chapel when the Reynolds window was inserted, and she suggested that Jervais, who painted the Reynolds window, may have been responsible for the insertion of the glass at Milton. It is interesting, therefore, to find among Barrett's accounts recently re-discovered a payment of 12 guineas to "Mr. Jervais for 3 painted Glass Coats of Arms." These are the three medallions with coats of arms and inscriptions asking prayers for the souls of his mother (died 1749), his first wife Mary (died 1768), and her brother, John Belson (died 1772). They are in one of the side windows. There is also an item of £24 3s. "for Coloured Glass, &c," and another "for the Glass from Steventon" (7 guineas). It has always been believed that the panels of late 14th-century glass in the two windows behind the altar, one of which is illustrated in the first photograph, came from Steventon church, and this entry confirms the tradition. The actual glazing was done by Gilkes, an Abingdon plumber and glazier.

The 18th-century borders formed an incongruous and distracting setting for the mediæval glass, and Miss Howson felt no compunction about removing them. The panels from Steventon are six in all, the subjects being Our Lady (mutilated), the Nativity, the Annunciation, Christ in Glory, the Ascension and the Resurrection (the last restored). Lying loose in a box there were fragments of mediæval glass, some of which are very similar to the canopy work in the New College glass. Jervais may have left this box at Milton, but the fragments remained unused. In re-setting the Steventon panels Miss Howson has made use of some of them



GLASS IN THE CHAPEL AT MILTON, BERKSHIRE. (Left) LATE-14th-CENTURY PANELS FROM STEVENTON CHURCH WITH FRAGMENTS SIMILAR TO THE CANOPY WORK IN THE GLASS AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD. (Right) 16th-CENTURY FLEMISH GLASS WITH SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF ST. JULIAN THE HOSPITALER

See letter: Painted Glass at Milton

as a surrounding, placing two adoring angels to left and right of the figure of Our Lady. These censuring angels probably came with the six panels from Stevenston.

The three side windows contain 16th-century Flemish glass. "A Case of Painted Glass" is one of the items that occurs in an inventory of household goods brought down by Bryan Barrett from London to Milton in 1765 and 1766, when he was moving in. As a dealer in lace with trade interests in the Low Countries he would have had ample opportunities for acquiring glass from the Continent. The middle



THE WINDMILL ON THE FRONT AT  
LYTHAM ST. ANNE'S, LANCASHIRE

See letter: Windmill as Warning to Ships

window is a large-scale subject window portraying the Incredulity of St. Thomas. The two other windows, one of which is illustrated in my other photograph, contain scenes from the life of St. Julian the Hospitaller. Miss Howson has re-set these panels in plain glass surrounds. The three medallions at the top of the window illustrated display the Royal arms, a parrot and an unidentified coat with the date 1634.—ARTHUR OSWALD.

### FUTURE OF KENSINGTON SQUARE

SIR,—The editorial note *The Fortunes of Planning*, in your issue of November 19, presents an inaccurate picture of the present position with regard to Messrs. John Barkers' proposals affecting Kensington Square.

Messrs. Barkers' original proposal to cut an opening through No. 42, Kensington Square was refused by the L.C.C., and the subsequent appeal to the Minister of Town and Country Planning was dismissed. An alternative proposal by Messrs. Barkers to provide a loading dock on the gardens of 42-45, Kensington Square, and 16, Young Street, with an entrance from Young Street, has also been refused by the L.C.C., and the appeal to the Minister of Town and Country Planning against the decision is pending.

While these applications were being determined, an application to the official arbitrator was made under the Law of Property Act, 1925, by Messrs. Barkers, for the discharge or modification of restrictive covenants attaching to certain of their premises in Kensington Square. The official arbitrator has now made his decision, which is, of course, subject to any Town Planning permissions, where necessary, being obtained.

The future use of buildings in Kensington Square is still a matter for the determination of the L.C.C. under its planning powers, subject to the overriding powers of the Minister of Town and Country Planning.—J. R. HOWARD ROBERTS, Clerk of the Council, London County Council, *The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.*

### WINDMILL AS WARNING TO SHIPS

SIR,—The illustration in your issue of last week of the windmill at Upminster, Essex, prompts me to send you a photograph of the windmill at Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire, at the mouth of the River Ribble. This windmill, which is situated on the esplanade, beside the lifeboat house, is shown on Admiralty charts, and in the spacious days of sail, much more so than in these days of steam, it served as a warning to mariners to give a wide berth to those treacherous sands known as the Horse Bank which take up a considerable part of the estuary, and on which many a good ship has come to grief.

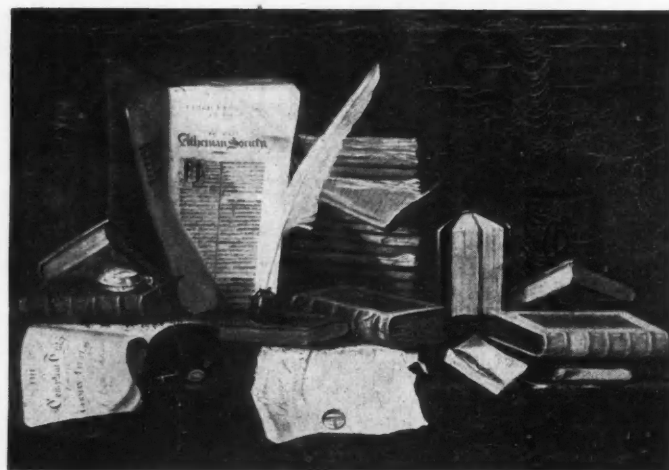
The mill is now considered to be unsafe and it is feared that a heavy gale might do serious damage to the structure. The hood is deteriorating (many of the beams have split), and part of the fan-tail which operated the mechanism for turning the sails into the wind was recently blown down. Reconditioning by expert millwrights is projected, which it is hoped will restore to the mill the general appearance it had a century or more ago.—P. MARSDEN, *Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire.*

### JOHN NICOL RHODES, OF LEEDS

SIR,—Recent correspondence in *COUNTRY LIFE* about *trompe-l'oeil* pictures shows Edward Collier and other still-life painters domiciled in England to have been leading lights in a class of painting which has not always received the attention it deserves.

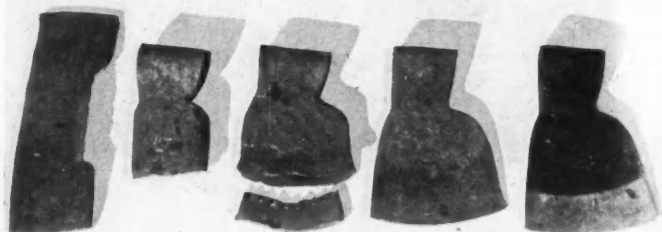
As examples of this sort of picture have seldom been illustrated, it may interest some of your readers to see the enclosed photograph of one in my collection, which was carried out about one hundred years after the time of Collier.

The painter of this picture, John



STILL-LIFE BY JOHN NICOL RHODES (1809-1842)

See letter: John Nicol Rhodes, of Leeds



STAGES IN THE MAKING OF AN AXE-HEAD

See letter: Making of Axe-heads

Nicol Rhodes, of Leeds, a landscape and animal painter (1809-1842), was the son of Joshua Rhodes of the same place, a self-taught painter who was born in 1782 and died in 1854. The former, who possessed some talent, is represented in the museums and galleries at Leeds by several pictures of various types, including also a small picture rather similar to this one.

This picture includes the following objects: the *Third Part of the History of the Athenian Society* (c. 1690), *The Compleat Tutor for the German Flute* by Joseph Tacet (c. 1770), a bill to Robert Collinwood, Esq., from an indigo maker, and a sealed letter addressed to "Shill." The books illustrated bear no titles on their spines, so that no further information can be gleaned from the painting about the Mr. Collinwood for whom the canvas was doubtless executed; nor can any very accurate date be assigned to it.

The Rhodes picture evidently covers an older painting, traces of which are discernible.—DEREK R. SHERBORN, 6, *Leithcote Gardens, S.W.16.*

### MAKING OF AXE-HEADS

SIR,—I have read with great interest the letters published in *COUNTRY LIFE* last January and February about axes, and the article by Mr. R. C. B. Gardner in the issue of November 26. I have seen axes being made by hand in Sussex, and the enclosed photograph shows five stages in the making of a topping axe there, which it will be noted is very similar in pattern to the one shown on the extreme left in Fig. 4 of Mr. Gardner's illustrations.

Travelling from left to right along my photograph the stages are as follows: (1) The iron is first cut to length and notched. (2) The iron is bent over, and a start is made on forming the eye to take the helve. (3) The head is drawn out, welded up and the mouth of the iron is opened to take the steel, which is shown below the open mouth. (4) The steel has been welded on to the iron and the head is now almost finished. (5) The finished axe head, after final grinding and tempering and being made to look smart and attractive in a jacket of bright paint.—J. SOUTHEY, 11, *Cavendish Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent.*

### THE THREE CROWNS OF EAST ANGLIA

SIR,—It would be interesting to know whether other readers have heard of the traditional belief about the three crowns of three kings of East Anglia which Lady Thomson heard from the old sexton of Blythburgh, as described in her letter last week. It may perhaps be explained by the three crowns, so often seen on East Anglian churches, impressing the folk mind and giving rise to a belief in three mysterious kings. Actually the three crowns of East Anglia symbolise the three glories of St. Edmund—his crown of kingship, his crown of virginity, and his crown of martyrdom. On the shield of the Abbey of Bury the crowns have arrows through them placed saltire-wise, but on the shield of East Anglia the arrows are not included.

Lydgate, the 15th-century poet monk of Bury, pictures the three crowns as blazoned on the banneret which St. Edmund is supposed to have carried when he appeared miraculously and struck down King Sweyn. He thus explains their symbolism:

*In which (i.e. the banneret) off gold  
been notable crownys thre,  
The first tokne in crouncycle men may  
fynde  
Grauntyd to hym for Royal dignite:  
And the second for virgynite:  
For martyrdom the thrydde: in his  
suffering  
To these annexyd, Feyth, Hope,  
Charyte.  
In tokne he was martyr, mayde, and  
King,  
These thre crownys King Edmund  
bar certeyn,  
When he was sent be grace of  
Goddiss hond,  
At Geyneburh for to slew King  
Sweyn.*

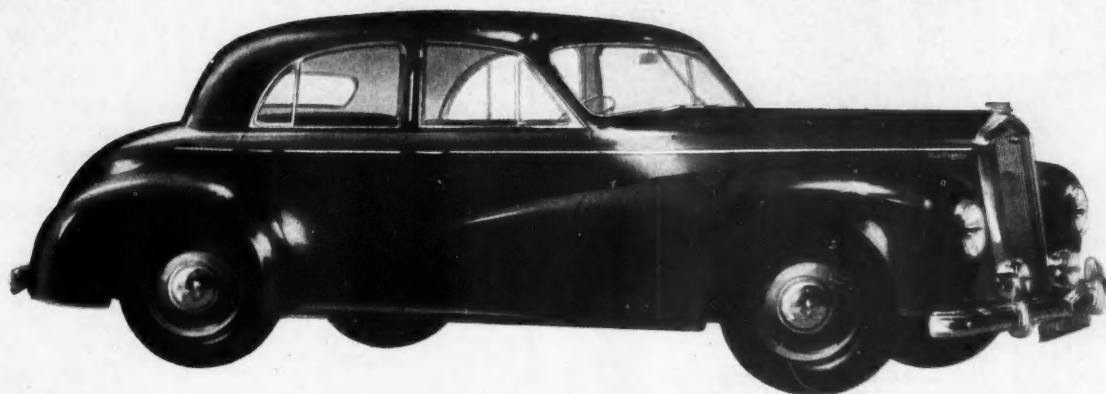
—CLIVE LAMBERT, S.W.1.

### THE HORSE WELLINGTON RODE AT WATERLOO

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Christopher Hussey's article on Stratfield Saye House, Hampshire, in your issue of November 26, Copenhagen, the horse Wellington rode at Vittoria and Waterloo and on whose back he sat continuously for eighteen hours on that famous day, ranks with Marengo and Vonolet, Lord Roberts's charger, among famous war horses. He was by Meteor, son of Eclipse, and three pictures of him are known—a full-length painting by Ward, a picture of his head and neck only by Pieneman and a painting by Haydon of him and his rider executed at Walmer Castle in 1839 for a Committee of Liverpool gentlemen nearly three years after his death. He lost an eye some time before he died and was not ridden for the last ten years of his life. His dam was ridden by General Grosvenor at the sieges of Copenhagen, at which time she was in foal with him. He was remarkable for gentleness combined with spirit and by the Duke's orders a military salute was fired over his grave.

Copenhagen was brought to Lisbon in the Peninsular War by the 3rd Lord Londonderry and the Duke bought him for 200 or 250 guineas. Lord Fitzroy Somerset has left it on record that the Duke never rode upon (Continued on page 1397)



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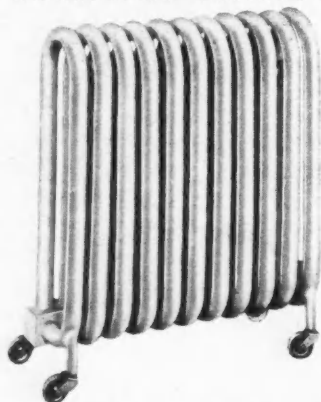
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THE DUKE OF LANCASTER'S PORRIDGE POT (left) AND QUEEN ELIZABETH'S POCKET PIECE, AT TRINITY HOSPITAL, LEICESTER

See letter: Relics of a Leicester Almshouse

larger still, holding 120 gallons.

It would be interesting to hear of any further examples and also about the manufacture and makers of such pots.

In a case near this cauldron is kept an oversize nutmeg-grater in a carved oak holder, which is known as Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Piece and bears the date 1579. The inscriptions on the lid and on one side can be read from my photograph; the further side reads, "This belongeth to the Olde Hospital." I wonder if this article is the only one of its kind in existence.—F. LUMBERS, 157, Upperton Road, Leicester.

### CESTRUM NEWELLII IN FLOWER

SIR,—It may interest those of your readers who are horticulturists to know that on December 12 I picked several flowers of *Cestrum Newellii*, grown out of doors on a west wall here. I have always been led to believe that this plant is a very tender one in most districts, and more difficult than *Cestrum elegans*. It normally flowers here during June.—RITA FLOWER, Castle Mary, Cloyne, Co. Cork, Eire.

### RELICS OF A LEICESTER ALMSHOUSE

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of the huge bronze cauldron in the Trinity Hospital at Leicester known as the Duke of Lancaster's Porridge Pot. This pot has a capacity of 61 gallons and is said to have been used for cooking porridge for the inmates of the hospital from its foundation in 1331 by Henry, Duke of Lancaster. There is another at Warwick Castle which is



REMAINS OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BUILT BY THE EMPEROR TIBERIUS ON THE ISLE OF CAPRI

See letter: A Roman Lighthouse

### A ROMAN LIGHTHOUSE

SIR,—As a contrast to the type of lighthouse familiar to-day I enclose a photograph of the remains of the old Roman lighthouse on the Isle of Capri, in Italy. This lighthouse, which stands on the cliffs near the Villa Jovis, with a sheer drop of 1,000 ft. to the sea, was built by the Emperor Tiberius (42 B.C. to A.D. 37). The ascent to the light was made on the outside of the tower by a spiral stair or ramp, the walls of which are visible in my photograph.—E. R., Nottingham.

### TO ADVERTISE SNUFF

SIR,—Apropos of your correspondence about tobacconists' signs, your readers may care to see the enclosed photograph of the life-size figure of Napoleon at a tobacconist's shop in Bridge Street, York, which I mentioned in my letter published in your issue of October 15. This figure stood in front of the shop for at least a hundred years, until fairly recently when uncertain supplies have necessitated the frequent closing of the shop and its consequent withdrawal.

It was bought, tradition says, by a previous proprietor from a ship at Hull docks for the sum of £50. It is probably of French origin and would appear to have been sent to this

country when the Bourbon restoration took place. Snuff was a more popular commodity then than now, and the figure seems to have been designed specially to advertise snuff. It is pleasant to know that in the spacious and gracious days of Victoria the snuff-box held by the figure in its left hand used to be filled every day for passers-by to take a pinch.

Once a strange adventure befell this "petit caporal." In 1870 the 7th Hussars were stationed here until May, 1871. Among the officers was a lively young subaltern, Lord Marcus Beresford. One night after dinner he carried the figure to the near-by Ouse Bridge and with the cry "man overboard" threw "Napoleon" into the river. The swift current carried him downstream for nearly two miles (he is made out of a solid piece of wood) but he was rescued at Naburn Locks. All the older generation know the story, but there is no mention of the incident in the local Press. I had forgotten how respectable and respectful journalism was 70-odd years ago.

It is good to know that when tobacco is more plentiful and supplies more regular, the proprietors of the shop intend to restore the figure to the position shown in the photograph.—I. P. PRESSLY, (Miss), 77, Scarcroft Road, York.

### PARTRIDGE FEIGNING INJURY IN NOVEMBER

SIR,—On November 24 my wife and I saw a covey of five partridges pitch in a field, and when our dog went towards them one of the bigger birds (two seemed a shade bigger than the others) started calling and came towards the dog beating a wing. After he left she called the others to her. I have never seen this in a grown covey before.

Earlier in the year I saw a cock French partridge running up and down on the top of a house apparently keeping watch while the hen was in the garden. When I got closer he called and they both flew off.—G. VAUGHAN PWELL, 62, North Street, Sudbury, Suffolk.

[Partridges commonly feign injury by trailing a wing when they are surprised with newly-hatched young in June or July, but for one to do so in defence of fully-winged young as late as November, as apparently happened in the instance quoted by our correspondent, is most unusual.—ED.]

### THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

SIR,—In her letter about the Royal Irish Constabulary in your issue of November 26 Mrs. Rait Kerr has in turn made slips.

In 1919 the Royal Irish Constabulary, being much under establishment, enrolled a number of ex-Service men as permanent constables, all of whom had "exemplary" discharges. Owing to shortage of R.I.C. uniform, these constables at first wore khaki service trousers with their rifle-green tunics and were accordingly known in and out of the R.I.C. as Black and Tans, after the celebrated southern foxhounds.

The campaign of murder and violence carried out against the R.I.C. from 1919 onwards caused the British Government to raise a temporary military force known as the R.I.C. Auxiliary Cadet Force, which was entirely composed of ex-officers of the Army and Navy. These men wore a variation of the R.I.C. uniform, but were not under the command of the R.I.C. officers as such and did not do any ordinary police work.

Propaganda has now led presumably intelligent non-Irish people to believe that this latter force was responsible for the Troubles, but they were raised only to deal with the then campaign of murder and outrage directed against the police, military and loyal civilians. I assume they are what Mrs. Kerr calls the Black and Tans, but they never wore the "mixed" uniform, and their behaviour, as befitted British officers, was very good, with a few regrettable retaliations under provocation.

The R.I.C. were in existence for over 100 years and, in addition to carrying out ordinary police work, were trained, armed and equipped as a military force and a very efficient one.



NAPOLEON TAKING A PINCH OF SNUFF: A FIGURE OUTSIDE A TOBACCONIST'S SHOP AT YORK

See letter: To Advertise Snuff

They did not entirely disappear, as part of the force was kept on by the new Ulster Government. The Royal Ulster Constabulary, as they are now known, have kept up the traditions of their predecessors and are a magnificent force in every way.—EXAREM, Eire.

### "THREAT TO A KENT VILLAGE"

SIR,—I regret that in my letter that you published on November 12 I gave the site of the proposed public lavatories at Eynsford, Kent, incorrectly. I cannot, however, entirely withdraw my protest, as I find that the site is merely the same distance (some 30 ft.) from the bridge and cottages on the opposite side of the road to the strip of grass I mentioned. In my opinion this site is equally unsatisfactory, and I suggest that efforts be made to find a less obtrusive one.—TRENWITH WILLS, F.R.I.B.A., 24, Yeoman's Row, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

# JONATHAN MAINE, WOOD-CARVER

HIS WORK AT OXFORD. By W. G. HISCOCK

IT is now generally recognised that much of the wood-carving formerly attributed to Grinling Gibbons is actually the work of other men who were his contemporaries. To take one instance, the whole of the woodwork of the choir stalls at St. Paul's has been popularly assigned to him; in fact, he was responsible for only one-third of it. While the premier position among Wren's carvers is rightly accorded to him, we should realise that for the high standard of the carving throughout St. Paul's and the City churches we are also indebted, among others, to Jonathan Maine, Edward Pearce, and William Newman. So much is to be deduced from the volumes of the Wren Society.

Of Jonathan Maine's work in Oxford, the Wren Society editors knew nothing, missing as they did the partial accounts that exist of the building of Trinity College Chapel, giving the names of the craftsmen employed, including the important Oxford carver-joiner, Arthur Frogley, and Maine. The exquisite carving at Trinity has always been attributed to Grinling Gibbons on the strength of Celia Fiennes's contemporary statement that it was by the same hand as the carving she had seen at Windsor, where Gibbons was certainly employed. His name, however, does not appear in the Trinity accounts, but Maine was paid in 1695 for £5 8s. worth of carving. This does not seem very conclusive, and it is necessary to determine what share he had in the work.

The reredos (Fig. 4), with its extraordinary delicacy in fruit, flowers and foliage, is unmistakably in the generally accepted Grinling Gibbons style. Admittedly there is a striking difference between the rather saddened beauty of the angels carved by Gibbons at St. Paul's and the well-fed, benign, cherubs of the Trinity reredos. But the latter have the same long, Asquithian flowing locks as Gibbons's cherubs on the north side of the choir stalls, and those adjacent to the bishop's throne, St. Paul's Cathedral (Fig. 2). This comparison undoubtedly enables us to confirm Celia Fiennes's attribution—but for the carving on the reredos only. The rest of the Trinity carving, the Communion rail (Fig. 6), the screen (Fig. 7), the urns and other work above the stalls, is by another hand; the cherubs' hair is flowing, but less Asquithian, and the faces generally are more traditionally cherubic. They may be compared with the cherubs by Maine on the centre-piece of the screen to the Morning Chapel on the north side of the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral at the west end (Fig. 3).

That Maine's share of the carving at Trinity was more extensive than the £5 8s. worth recorded is apparent from an illuminating letter from the President of Corpus Christi, arising out of Maine's high charges there in 1700-1, when he received £100 for his part on the chapel screen (Fig. 5); in fact, I suggest that all the carving save that of the reredos may be his, working perhaps in conjunction with Arthur Frogley. Co-operative effort in these matters was general, for example, in the chapels of Corpus Christi and University (in the latter the screen panels cost only £8 each), at Queen's library, and Christ Church library. And the same letter tells us something of Maine's character. It is dated November 10, 1703, addressed to the President's banker in London. He writes: "If you have spoken or be at leisure to speak with Maynye Carver I would be willing to know what he says; he has already received above £20 more than his due according to our valuation. That I would be contented to lose, and a little more, if need be, but not much, rather than have any more to do with such a sawcy rascal as you see him to be; his Reckoning at Trinity College was near twice as much as he received; so very a knave he is; and yet he will be a knave still in denying us too." Is it not obvious from this that he did considerably more than £5 worth of carving at Trinity?

It is particularly interesting to find that Maine worked in conjunction with Arthur Frogley at Trinity as well as in the chapel at Corpus Christi. For the latter undertaking, Frogley prepared some of the wood, gluing it together before sending it up to London for Maine to finish. Perhaps the same procedure was adopted at Trinity. Frogley's title of carver-joiner must derive from his work at these two colleges, his work elsewhere having been pure joinery.



1.—INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD

Another interesting fact about the carving at Corpus Christi is that, at the outset, Maine was under the supervision of John Oliver, Wren's surveyor, who gave advice in 1701 regarding the measurement of Maine's work, when his charges were disputed by the college. Furthermore, there is evidence that Maine's son provided designs for his father, as he tells us in the following letter to the President, protesting against the reduction in his bill. He begins by saying that he has worked for John Oliver, who "hath passed several of my bills for ye perokel churches and hath not hated me one. . . . The last time I was at Oxford you ordered me to take the measures of ye altar piece and to communicate with Mr. Oliver which I did according, but he referred it to his coming down but now he being dead (Feb. 19, 1701-2 is the date of the letter) I do not forget my business. I have here got my son to draw you another

(Continued on page 1401)



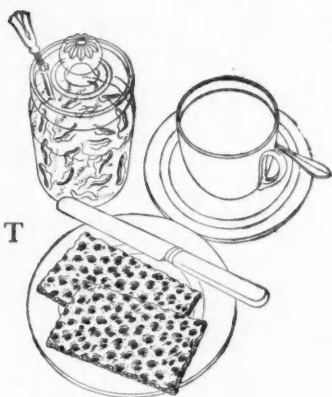
2.—DETAIL OF CARVINGS BY GRINLING GIBBONS ABOVE THE NORTH RANGE OF STALLS, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (Right) 3.—DETAIL OF CARVING BY JONATHAN MAINE ON THE SCREEN OF THE MORNING CHAPEL, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL



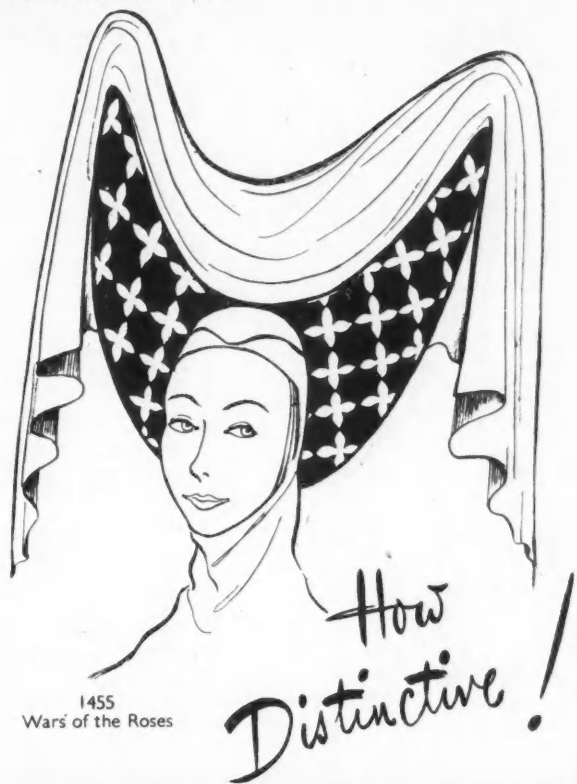


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1455  
Wars of the Roses

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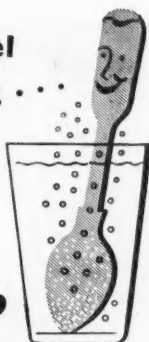


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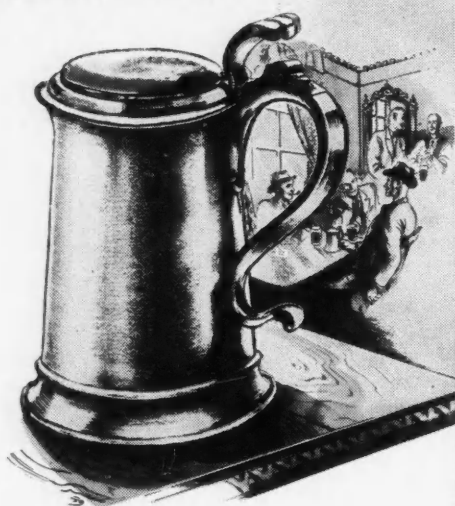


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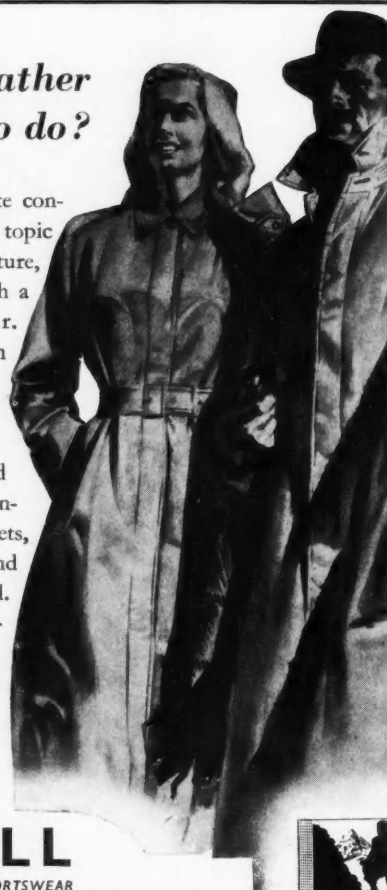
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4.—TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD. GRINLING GIBBONS'S EXQUISITE CARVINGS ON THE REREDOS

piece for your chapel: for if Mr. Oliver had been alive he had drawn this for him as he drew your designs for your hall." These latter designs must have been rejected in favour of William Townesend's, whose full estimate survives and tallies in every detail with the present carving. "So that if you do your altar piece like this drawing enclosed you will have as pretty one as any in Oxford, and the whole joiners and carvers work may be done for £150 or £160 fixed in its place. Sir, having a great occasion for moneys I would desire you would not be long before I have your order for the rest of my money, and if you require my coming down about this altar piece I shall be ready to serve you who is obliged to be, Your umbell Servant to command, Jon. Maine." The present altar-piece is a painting of the Adoration of the Shepherds, and there is no evidence that the design by Maine junior was ever adopted.

If any substantial portion of the Trinity carving can be attributed to Maine it is a demonstration that the standard of craftsmanship in woodwork in Wren's time was achieved by the common effort of men like Gibbons, Maine, Pearce and Newman, whose carving on occasion, or in part, was in the accepted Grinling Gibbons style.

The Wren Society editors have referred to Wren's general control of woodwork designs, either directly or by his office, with the admission that there were also designers "for the Trade" to whom the joiners and others could resort. At Trinity, however, the entire scheme of interior decoration and a considerable amount of detail must be credited to Dean Aldrich, of Christ Church, who included them in the adopted design of the chapel, engraved in 1691. (Perhaps they are after Jean Le Pautre, whose engravings the Dean knew well.) Maine's reliance upon his son for designs at Corpus Christi is paralleled by the case of the joiner, Roger Davis, whose brother is supposed to have submitted the altar-piece for St. Stephen, Walbrook.

For permission to print extracts from Maine's letter I am indebted to the Librarian of Corpus Christi College. To Mr. H. Minn I am grateful for calling my attention to the other letter, which is in the Bodleian Library.



5.—CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD. THE CHAPEL SCREEN WITH CARVINGS BY JONATHAN MAINE



6 and 7.—TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD. DETAILS OF CARVED OPENWORK PANELS (left) OF THE COMMUNION RAIL AND (right) OF THE SCREEN AT THE WEST END OF THE CHAPEL, HERE ATTRIBUTED TO JONATHAN MAINE



## NEW CARS DESCRIBED

## THE AUSTIN SHEERLINE

THE Austin Sheerline is the only high-powered car which can justifiably claim to be in the luxury class, and at the same time costs less than £1,000, at and above which figure double purchase tax is charged. The manufacturers have sought to provide comfort, finish, and appointments of the highest order, and performance as such has been considered as purely ancillary to the general character of the car. In view of the total price, with purchase tax of £1,277 5s., it would obviously be unfair to compare the Sheerline with cars of three to four times the price, even if, by reason of their power and passenger-carrying capacity, one is tempted to regard them as comparable.

The heavy pressed steel frame is of box-section throughout its length, and is braced with a cruciform member to give added strength diagonally. Attached to the frame are hydraulically operated four-wheel jacks. The suspension at the front is of the independent type utilising wishbones and helical springs, which are damped by double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers; the rear suspension is provided by long semi-elliptic laminated springs, again hydraulically damped. The rear springs are fitted with zinc inter-leaves, for direct lubrication, and an anti-sway bar is used at the rear to prevent roll. The rear axle is provided with hypoid bevel gears, which permit the propeller shaft to be carried lower, consequently enabling the floor of the rear compartment to be kept completely flat.

The braking system is the Lockheed two-leading-shoe type; the hand-brake lever, mounted below the dashboard, takes effect on the rear wheels only, by mechanical means. The engine, which is the largest built by Austins for many years, is of just under 4 litres in capacity. It is a six-cylinder, with overhead valves, and gives a maximum power output of between 120 and 125 b.h.p., for a total car weight of 39 cwt., which gives the relatively good power/weight ratio of just over 3 b.h.p. per cwt. The lubrication system of the engine is excellent. An aluminium sump, with a capacity of 2½ gallons, is fitted and is finned for cooling purposes; a full-flow oil filter is employed; and, internally, special arrangements are made to provide adequate lubrication to the cylinder walls and the timing chain. A thermostat is fitted in the cooling system to assist in rapid warming up, and the radiator includes the Austin patent device, which prevents the loss of water, and/or anti-freeze, by either surge or expansion. The cooling water is first directed to the hottest spots in the cylinder head, before continuing its circulation through the cylinder block.

The gear lever is mounted on the steering column, but it seems odd that, on a car which has ample room in the front seat for three, it is mounted on the left-hand side. The car is available with either individual front seats or one of bench type. When the bench type seat is employed, folding armrests are used at each end of the seat, as well as a large middle one. Such details assist greatly in providing fatigueless driving over long distances. The standard of internal finish and equipment is unusually high. Both the fascia panel and the door fillets are in walnut, and, instead of the usual floor mats, thick rugs are fitted. Two reading lights are fitted in the rear compartment, in such a position that no dazzle is experienced by the driver; a map-reading lamp is fitted in the front; there is a built-in heating and ventilation system; and the Ekco radio set is provided with loud-speaker units in both front and rear compartments. As the rear seats are within the wheelbase, it has been possible to provide a luggage boot of sensible dimensions without too much overhang. Lighting is provided in the luggage compartment, and the spare wheel is carried in a separate space beneath the luggage boot.



THE AUSTIN SHEERLINE SALOON. The large externally fitted headlamps are noticeable

The body is most roomy, as will be appreciated from the following measurements. The front seat measures 51 inches across and the back seat, inside the end arm rests, 47½ inches. The distance from the floor to the roof is 45 inches, and from the seat to the roof 36 inches. The battery is mounted beneath the rear floorboards (an unusual feature nowadays), but as a car of this type will be either chauffeur-driven or looked after by a service station, this need be no inconvenience. In addition to the heating and ventilation system extra ventilators are provided on the leading edge of the front doors, in the form of swivelling glass panels. The running boards are concealed beneath the bottom of the doors when they are shut. This has the advantage that the running boards are always clean and free from road dirt. Lockable cubby holes of sensible dimensions are provided at either end of the instrument panel, and the instruments are grouped in the middle. All switches and small controls are provided with small illuminated panels, which can be a convenience when one is driving after dark.

The manner in which both windscreen and door pillars have been kept to a reasonable width, with consequent improvement in visibility for the driver, is most commendable; on chauffeur-driven cars this point sometimes does not receive the attention it merits. To a driver of average height the front wings are not visible, although by leaning forward slightly he can see the off-side one. A horn ring is fitted, which enables one to operate the horn without removing either hand from the steering wheel.

Immediately one enters the driving seat it is apparent that both seat and squab angles have been carefully studied, whereas on some large and expensive cars the softness and luxury of the actual upholstery tends to mislead one

By J. EASON GIBSON

at first. As I collected the car from Birmingham for my tests, it was possible to form fairly accurate impressions right away of its capabilities, because within half an hour I drove it in city streets, winding suburban roads, and the main road south.

My first impression was of the versatile suspension, which seemed equally happy over very bumpy cobbled streets, around small-radius corners, and on the fast open corners of the main road. While the suspension was soft enough to give a real luxury-car ride in town, there was no evidence of any tendency to roll or instability to develop when the speed was increased. Throughout almost the entire speed range

the engine remains quiet and unobtrusive, even when, as was done during my timed tests of performance, the car was driven flat-out from zero to maximum. The only occasion on which bottom gear was employed was during the performance tests; at all other times the car started smoothly, and without the use of personal skill, on second gear, on which it was pleasant to accelerate to about 25 m.p.h. and then change direct to top when driving in town. The top-gear ratio is rather lower than is usual on cars of this type and power, which reduces the reliable cruising speed but has the advantage of greatly improving the acceleration and top-gear pulling properties of the car. However, there are fewer than ten post-war cars, including sports cars, which have such good overall acceleration figures. In view of the character of the car it is specially interesting that the top-gear acceleration from 20 m.p.h. to 60 m.p.h. is almost constant, a feature which helps one to achieve high average speeds without giving the rear passengers the impression that anything unusual is happening.

For a car of this power the petrol consumption figures are commendable. The figure of 15 m.p.g. achieved over the entire test is good, especially seeing that, as usual, I stressed the car to the utmost. At speeds between 40 and 50 m.p.h. the consumption is in excess of 20 m.p.g., and it is only when the cruising speed is held consistently over 60 m.p.h. that it drops noticeably. The twin speakers of the Ekco radio set give very good reception, and it is possible to listen with enjoyment to serious music at speeds up to 65 m.p.h. The controls for the radio are especially easy to operate without one having to remove one's eyes from the road; it might be advantageous if they could be placed where they could be worked by passengers, as at the moment they are situated where only the driver—perhaps chauffeur—can select stations. Owing to the large headlamps, which give a long and powerful beam, it is possible to maintain daytime cruising speed after dark without any qualms.

The road speed, agreeing with the engine speed generally accepted as reliable for extended periods, is 63 m.p.h., and, although this is lower than usual, it is probably high enough for the majority of owners. In any case, owing to the excellent overall acceleration, it is possible to average more than 45 m.p.h. over typical main roads. The gear lever, mounted on the steering column, operates easily, except for a slight drag now and then when one is changing from second to third gear. With the extensible steering column in its normal position, it is possible to operate the gear lever without even removing one's hand from the steering wheel.

The relative height and length of the very slightly overhanging tail are such that even when one is manoeuvring over very uneven surfaces there is no danger of grounding, and the ground clearance of 6½ inches seems ample for all circumstances likely to be encountered. In view of the standards of comfort, performance and finish achieved, the price asked is remarkably low. Outstanding value is, in fact, becoming a feature of any Austin product, and the Sheerline is no exception.

## THE AUSTIN SHEERLINE

Makers: The Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Longbridge, Birmingham.

## SPECIFICATION

Price ..	£1,277 5s. 0d.	Brakes ..	Lockheed
(including P.T. £278 5s. 0d.)		Suspension	Independent
Cubic cap. ..	3,992 c.c.		(front)
B : S ..	87 x 111 mm.	Wheelbase	9 ft. 11 ins.
Cylinders ..	Six	Track (front)	4 ft. 10 ins.
Valves ..	Overhead	Track (rear)	5 ft. 0 ins.
B.H.P. ..	120 to 125	Overall length	16 ft. 0 ins.
Carb. ..	Stromberg	Overall width	6 ft. 1 in.
Ignition ..	Lucas coil	Overall height	5 ft. 7 ins.
Oil filter ..	Tecalemit full flow	Ground clearance	6½ ins.
1st gear ..	15.08 to 1	Turning circle	43 ft.
2nd gear ..	10.5 to 1	Weight ..	39 cwt.
3rd gear ..	6.34 to 1	Fuel cap. ..	16 galls.
4th gear ..	4.45 to 1	Oil cap. ..	2½ galls.
Final drive	Hypoid	Water cap.	3½ galls.
		Tyres ..	6.50 x 16 Dunlop

## PERFORMANCE

Acceleration ..	secs.	secs.	Max. speed 82.1 m.p.h.
10-30 ..	Top 7.4	3rd 4.9	Petrol consumption:
20-40 ..	Top 8.6	3rd 5.7	15 m.p.g. at average
0-60 ..	All gears	19.6 secs.	speed of 45 m.p.h.

BRAKES: 30-0 in 37 feet (82 per cent. efficiency)

RELIABLE CRUISING SPEED: 63 miles per hour

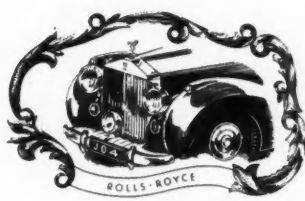
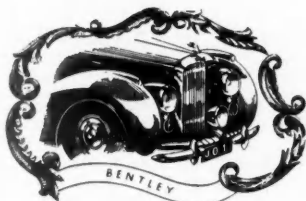


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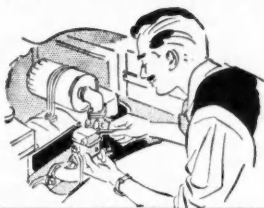
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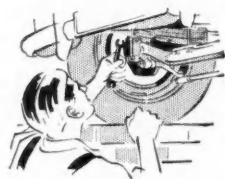
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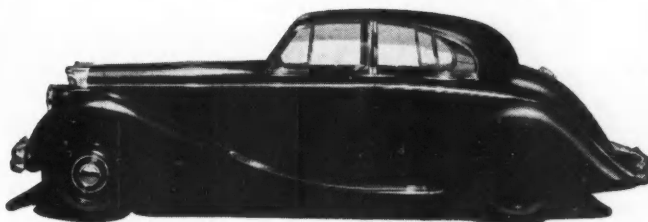
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Estd. 1762

**WHITBREAD**  
*Brewers of Ale and Stout*

#### NEW BOOKS

## A FRESH TECHNIQUE IN BIOGRAPHY

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

**I**N the preface to his book, *Four English Portraits* (Evans Brothers, 9s. 6d.), Mr. Richard Aldington speaks of the disposition of full-blown biographers to seek what they call "currents," "trends," and "tendencies" in the lives they deal with, and in the course of this general pursuit to overlook the small and particular and idiosyncratic. He has tried here to reverse this process. His four portraits are all of men who lived in the first half of the 19th century, and he has chosen them to illustrate his period from top to bottom. Through the Prince Regent we are to see something of the court; through the young Disraeli something of the "governing classes," through Squire Waterton something of the country gentleman, and through Charles Dickens some-

point which might be endlessly debated, namely, to what extent we may take the writings of Dickens as genuinely accurate evidence of the 'underworld' of his time. . . . Quite frequently Dickens goes . . . into realms where a seeming realism actually becomes fantasy and even perversion of fact." I for one would never go to Dickens for "realism," but I am not sure that "perversion" is the word I should choose. His imagination was a light that did strange things to what it fell upon. It fell upon objects real enough in themselves, but the consequence was what Tennyson calls "shadows huger than the shapes that cast them." And so, when Mr. Aldington writes: "I doubt whether the elder Mr. Weller should be cited as a typical stage-coachman," I think

**FOUR ENGLISH PORTRAITS.** By Richard Aldington  
(Evans Brothers, 9s. 6d.)

**COUNTESS KATE.** By Charlotte M. Yonge  
(Faber, 10s. 6d.)

**COMMENTS 1944-1948.** By Harold Nicolson  
(Constable, 8s. 6d.)

**THE OLD AND THE YOUNG.** By Margiad Evans  
(Lindsay Drummond, 8s. 6d.)

thing of the "underworld" which the novelist glimpsed in childhood and which haunted him through the rest of his life.

#### CHARACTERS UNREPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Aldington has been true to his intention of giving us "personal traits, details of life as it was once lived, which to less austere souls add a particular relish to memories of our predecessors." I wonder, though, whether he could have chosen, except in the case of Dickens, characters more unrepresentative. The case he make out for "Prinney," and makes out well, is that, for all his extravagances and follies, he had an understanding of the arts, a disposition to cherish wit and learning, that have never been given the consideration they deserve. There have been one or two other British monarchs of whom the same thing could be said; but the pursuit of the arts and the honouring of artists have not been notable in the annals of British monarchy.

As for Disraeli, he certainly is not a representative British statesman. At once so romantic and so clear-sighted, so tender and so steely, he must be accounted among statesmen, whether British or other, a *lusus naturae*, a substantial will-o'-the-wisp, without class or compeer.

More so was Charles Waterton, the Yorkshire squire, who was also a Jacobite, a traveller, a naturalist, a man so odd and individual that he slept upon the floor, using a wooden pillow, and amused himself by emerging from under the table on all fours, growling, and biting visitors in the leg.

There is some doubt whether even Dickens and the world of his imagination are "representative." Mr. Aldington shares the doubt. "This," he writes, "brings us to a

the answer is that he was not "typical" to begin with: he was individual and isolated: and when Dickens's genius had projected him he became the huge shadow we know. Falstaff was probably a common rogue, scrounger and shirker till Shakespeare had "processed" him.

#### DICKENS AT HOME IN THE CITY

Mr. Aldington is right in saying that Dickens was most at home in the city, but I think he does less than justice to some of the extra-mural writing. In all English literature there is no finer description of a storm afflicting land and sea than that in *David Copperfield*, and the scene in which the early part of *Great Expectations* is set is deeply impressive.

In the essay on Disraeli there is a line I do not agree with. "In scholarship Disraeli emerged a smatterer—perhaps not a disadvantage in a politician . . . but a serious handicap to a popular novelist." Why? Mr. Aldington is nearer the mark when he contradicts his own opinion and says of Dickens: "A more thorough cultivation would have weeded out some intellectual faults but, as Gibbon said of his own strenuous self-culture, would also have eliminated 'many flowers of fancy.' The real school of an original novelist lies not among books but among men."

There are two mistakes that should be corrected in later editions. On page 160 the author's pen has slipped and caused Napoleon Bonaparte to die in Elba; and the printer appears to have done something with the phrase on page 185: "The fact that Voltaire fought for Calais should not lessen anyone's appreciation of *Candide*." It calls up a picture of stirring military activity, but no doubt what Mr. Aldington is referring to is



Voltaire's magnificent vindication of Jean Calas with his pen.

Though one feels that the book hardly fulfils the publisher's promise of "personalities each chosen as representing one cross-section of society in in that period," it is nevertheless a fine, readable book. After all, Dickens didn't fulfil his publisher's expectation when he wrote *The Pickwick Papers*.

#### "BREEDING UP" A COUNTESS

The life of Charlotte Mary Yonge and the life of Queen Victoria ran side by side. The queen was born four years before the novelist, and they died in the same year. Miss Yonge spent the whole of her long life in the Hampshire village where she was born. She was a most prolific writer. As many as five novels came from her pen in one year, and altogether she wrote about 120 books. The books, mostly for the young, had a wide sale and a wide influence. Much of the income from them was spent by the author on such things as missionary endeavour. It is a good idea on the part of Messrs. Faber and Faber to give us a sample of the reading matter provided for children in those days. *Countess Kate* (10s. 6d.), delightfully illustrated by Mrs. Gwen Raverat, is not so well known as *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest* or *The Heir of Radclyffe*, but it serves well enough as a sample of Miss Yonge's immense output.

We meet the countess when, a child of eleven, she is being brought up with the large boisterous family of an indigent parson-relative in the country. She is herself something of a tomboy, and we are certain that, when the news comes that she is the Countess of Caergwent, and that her relative, the Lady Barbara, "thought breeding up the girl for a countess incumbent on her," she is in for a thin time. She is whisked away to Bruton Street, where the Lady Barbara lives with her invalid sister, the Lady Jane; and there a dour governess and a French lady's maid take her in hand and assist the Lady Barbara in squeezing her into the shape of a countess.

Poor Kate! "It's no use playing unless one makes a jolly good noise!" she cried; and Lady Jane replied—"greatly shocked"—"My dear, I can't bear to hear you talk so, nor to use such words." But Kate used worse words than that. She was continually saying "Oh, dear!" and "Oh, dear, no!" and Lady Barbara thought this dreadful in the countess she was "breeding up."

#### NERVE-SHAKING CLATTER

Kate occasionally fell downstairs with a clatter that shook Lady Jane's nerves, or inked her hands to the distress of Lady Barbara; and it is small wonder that at last she ran away to her old friends in the country. She was brought back, but was honest enough, in the presence of a peer of the realm, to confess what she had done. "'Before Lord de la Poer! Giles, how could you allow it?' cried Lady Barbara, confounded. 'That whole family will tell the story, and she will be marked for ever!'"

It was obviously high time Kate was removed from Bruton Street. She was sent to be brought up in her own castle of Caergwent, with her Uncle Giles and his loving wife to look after her, and with Sylvia of the old-time rectory as a companion. "There are things that both are learning together, which alone can make them fit for any lot upon earth, or for the better inheritance in Heaven."

I think children brought up on

"The Jolly Book for Girls," with Wrens and Waafs for heroines, and the Girl Guides as training ground, will find the circumstances of this book so strange as to be almost incomprehensible. But their parents may like it as a "period piece" to set alongside the paper-cut silhouettes of ancestors, the sea-weed pictures and shell-boxes that belong to the same era.

#### GOOD PLAIN SENSE

Mr. Harold Nicolson's *Comments, 1944-1948* (Constable, 8s. 6d.) is a book of reprints of the author's articles in *The Spectator* during the years 1944-48. The "blurb" on the jacket speaks of the author's "wit, intelligence and good plain sense"; and it is the good plain sense that is most apparent to me. Matters arising out of the war necessarily have a large place in a book composed of fugitive pieces written at such a time; but the author's attention is not confined to these. Literature and art, political themes, and personal dislikes such as stamp-collectors and performing animals (or rather those who make them perform) are here too. More personal still are the author's reflections on attaining the age of sixty. "It is certainly some comfort in my affliction to remind myself that I knew the world before the internal combustion engine came to spoil it. But this slight solace is marred for me by the reflection that the twentieth century is more interesting than the nineteenth. . . . I want to watch the lava cool; and since that will take twenty years at least, I regret that the figure LX should have stamped itself upon me so suddenly, so soon."

#### FOR CONNOISSEURS

Miss Margiad Evans's book of short stories, *The Old and the Young* (Lindsay Drummond, 8s. 6d.) is not to be indiscriminately recommended. It is a book for connoisseurs, for lovers of delicate vintage rather than for hearty gulpers of the obvious brews. Miss Evans is not interested in the short story as, say, Mr. Maugham understands it, and indeed one should more fittingly call these pieces impressions than stories. They are all concerned with country life which the author apprehends, both so far as the scene and the people are concerned, with deep poetic intuition. It is full of wonderful weather-lore and weather description, and again and again one comes on a sentence so perfect that one experiences a shock of surprise. There is, for an example, an old woman leaning her hand for a long time on a post, and "her hand when she took it away had a piece of hard space in it. the shape of the wood." If that sort of writing appeals to you, you will find plenty of it here—plenty of lovely pictures like the one of the "immense admonitory dead ash, naked of bark," standing immobile among the "other breathing trees" that "threw birds at one another and were stirred like sands, and were painted and told by the wind."

#### LIFE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

*IN Heron Lake: A Norfolk Year* (Bathworth Press, 12s. 6d.), which is illustrated by wood engravings by Guy Worsdell, Mr. Leslie Paul gives a sensitive chronicle of his impressions of the countryside and country life in Norfolk throughout a year spent there with the Army during the war. *Verdant Memories*, by G. H. T. Stovin (Frederick Warne, 12s. 6d.), is a series of essays about the countryside and its wild life, based on many years' experience and distinguished by an ardent yet common-sense devotion to nature preservation.

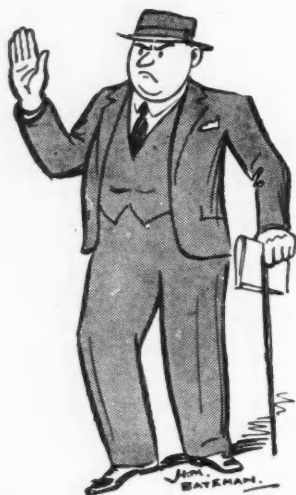


**John Mayow** Air is necessary both to keep a fire alight and to maintain life. Though this important fact has been known for thousands of years, it was an English chemist and physician, John Mayow, who first proved by practical experiments that only a part of air supports life and that there is a great similarity between breathing and burning. This part of the air, which we now know to be oxygen, Mayow called the "nitro-aerial spirit". He kept a mouse in a jar of air closed by a bladder and observed that the bladder bulged inwards, probably with the contraction of the air inside, as the mouse used up the oxygen. He also observed that a mouse alone in a closed jar lived twice as long as a mouse kept in a jar together with a burning lamp, showing that both mouse and lamp were using up the same part of the air.

Though Mayow produced some remarkably shrewd theories on chemical affinity and was one of the first chemists to explain how nitric acid is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on nitre, his reputation rests on his work as a practical experimenter. He was born in Cornwall in 1641 and entered Wadham College, Oxford, in 1658. He died at Bath at the early age of thirty-five, a few months after his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. John Mayow, English physician, was one of several chemists who helped to solve the riddle of combustion — one of the most fundamental reactions in chemistry.



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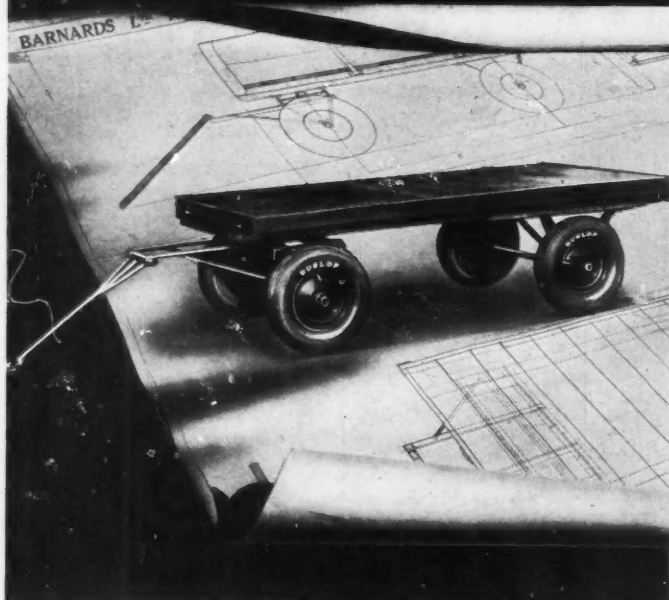
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## FARMING NOTES

# WINTER GRAZING

EARLY winter has been so exceptionally mild that the cows were able to get a fresh bite for themselves right up to Christmas on pastures that lie dry. But for most of us winter grazing on grass land is severely limited by the soggy state of the ground. We have not had an excessive rainfall, but it has been spread over almost every day, and, except on the high ground, the soil has been fully saturated. Putting cows to graze on arable crops is another matter and I have been much impressed in the past fortnight by the economy of allowing cows access during the day to growing kale on a handy field. There is no comparison between the cost of letting the cows get their own kale and cutting it by hand or by machine. On one farm the cows have the run of two adjoining fields, one a barley stubble and the other kale fenced off in sections. Everywhere this season the kale has grown exceptionally strongly, and there can be no better or more economical feed than kale grazed in this way. Certainly the cost of the kale grazed is no more than half the cost of kale cut and carted to the cows. Next year I mean to set aside a field for kale grazing. Probably it will get heavily trodden and poached into a sea of mud, but that will not matter, as it can be ploughed in the following spring for potatoes and sugar-beet. A correspondent asks if there is any point in chopping up marrow-stem kale finely before it is fed to cows or young stock. He has seen this being done. I should have thought there was very little advantage in this and that the animal would get better value from kale by being free to select the leaves for eating first and then the stem. Possibly, if the stems have grown very coarse, some animals would leave them, whereas if the whole of the plant is minced up together such discrimination could not be exercised.

### Slaughter of Sows

IT is alarming to hear that in August, September and October last, 7,691 sows were slaughtered at bacon factories compared with 2,555 sows in the same months of 1947. This three-fold increase suggests that the expansion in pig-breeding has been short-lived and that the next set of figures we get from the Ministry of Agriculture is likely to show a set-back in the rebuilding of the industry. While the world is short of butcher's meat and Britain is finding it so extremely difficult to obtain supplies of beef from South America and Canada, the expansion of pig-breeding and feeding here offers the best hope of a bigger meat ration. We ought not to be killing off more sows. We should be breeding from them to fill all the sties and pig-fattening houses which at present stand empty.

### Housing Subsidies

IT was understood at the time that subsidies were provided to enable local authorities to build council houses to let at rents below the economic figure that a special subsidy was to be given on houses let to agricultural workers so that the rents paid by them would be lower still. Mr. Aneurin Bevan spoke of a possible rent of 10s. for council houses let to ordinary tenants and 7s. 6d. a week for houses let to agricultural workers. What has happened is very different. The council houses that have been built in rural areas are now being let at 20s. to 24s. a week, varying according to the district, but with no special favour shown to agricultural workers. All tenants pay the same rents regardless of their occupations. There is some justification for this, as farm wages have been raised to a level that puts the agricultural workers' earnings on much the

same level as those of his neighbour who cycles into the near-by town to do his job. Indeed, the Minister of Health now seems to have accepted the position. Recently he was asked in Parliament if he was aware that rural district councils were pooling with other housing subsidy receipts the special subsidy paid to them for council houses let to agricultural workers. He answered "Yes. This matter is within the discretion of local authorities and I am not empowered to intervene."

### Crushing Bracken

FOUR years ago I remember hearing of the trials made in Yorkshire to test the value and economy of various methods of eradicating bracken. There is a big acreage of moorland in the West Riding and the spread of the bracken was worrying many people who knew that left uncontrolled it would destroy still further grazing. Now I hear from Lieut.-Colonel V. H. Holt, who is the pioneer in developing a machine to crush bracken, that he has been carrying on the good work in Ross-shire. At Amat, Ardgay, his bracken breaker operated by tractor has given excellent results. He claims that in two years valuable grazing can be secured in place of dense bracken by the crushing treatment alone. It costs about 10s. an acre each year to give the crushing treatment twice, preferably in the third week of June and the second week of August. A Government grant of 50 per cent has been paid, so the cost to the proprietor has been no more than 10s. an acre for two seasons. Double crushings which have greatly thinned the bracken have allowed useful plants to establish themselves again. This treatment might well be tried in other hill districts where more cattle are now being reared, thanks to the Government subsidy.

### Swaledale

A CLEAR picture of farming changes in Swaledale is given in *Farm Life in a Yorkshire Dale*, written by Mr. W. H. Long and Mr. G. M. Davies (Dalesman Publishing Co., Clapham, Yorkshire, 5s.). Swaledale is representative of conditions in many of the hillier districts of Britain and a minute study has been possible thanks to the co-operation of many Swaledale farmers with the agricultural department of Leeds University. With the decline in lead-mining the dale has come to rely on farming for its existence, its only other industries now being a little quarrying and the attention demanded by summer visitors, sportsmen, grouse-shooting or retired townsmen who have turned to the dale for the evening of their lives. The farmers are working farmers, employing little outside labour and the vast majority are milk producers or sheep farmers. The small size of many of the farms, and the extension systems of farming, limit the profits, and average returns are £390 a year on dairying farms and £504 on sheep farms. These amounts have to recompense the farmer for interest on his capital and reward him for his skill as a manager as well as paying for his manual work. Swaledale provides an example of satisfactory family farming, the success of the dalemen being due to their knowledge of stock and in the pride they take in their animals, but the human population is declining. Suggestions are made in this book for improving the output of the farms by improving the grass, cleaning up their herds to attain attested status and developing poultry. However, it is good to read that "there is little indication that farmers, young and old, are not satisfied with their holdings or are not doing their duty by them."

CINCINNATUS.



## THE ESTATE MARKET

## HEAT FOR THE HOME

LAST year, 20 houses were built on an experimental housing site at Abbots Langley, near Watford, Hertfordshire, with the object of testing the relative economy, efficiency and amenities of different kinds of house heating. Nineteen different combinations of appliances for heating, cooking and hot water were installed. The 20th house contained the same appliances as one of the others in order to assess the difference between the northern and southern houses of a semi-detached pair. The houses were divided into three groups. In the first group, of eight houses, the living-rooms were heated by open fires, and the kitchens by the heat that escaped from the cookers or hot-water system. In the second group, also of eight houses, the whole house was partly heated, usually by convected air, and open fires were installed for when the rooms were in use. The third group, of four houses, was centrally heated.

## FAMILY LIFE

THE experiments are being held in two phases, the first of which has been completed. In it the houses were furnished but not occupied, and the tests were carried out by a laboratory staff according to a routine typical of the life of a family of four. Room temperatures, the rate of air movement through the house, the amount of hot water drawn and the number of fires made up were recorded. Fuel consumption and costs were noted, and revealed some surprising results. For example, it was discovered that the houses with complete central heating were the cheapest to run. But the report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who are conducting the experiments, emphasises that not only is central heating costly to instal, but also that anthracite is not always easy to obtain.

## THE HOUSEWIFE'S TIME

AN interesting feature of the report is the study of the comparative time taken to tend appliances in each group of houses. This includes the time required for fetching coal from the store and clearing grates and stoves. It does not, however, include dusting and polishing the appliances. It includes tending the cooker, but not cooking. The most labour-saving system proved to be gas or electric cooker operating in a centrally-heated house, for which the time required was 65 minutes a week. The worst system was in a house with a fire in the parlour and a combination grate in the kitchen-living room which took 205 minutes a week.

## SMALL CLAIMS

THE Town and Country Planning Act makes no bones about small depreciation claims; they are not to be paid at all. But what a curious meaning "small" has in the Act! Take, for example, a large estate that includes many hundreds of acres of rough moorland and mountain pasture that can have little development value, but which has building sites fronting the road—sites having great development value. The claim, if made for the whole estate, will probably be less than £20 per acre; if made for units of the land that permit of profitable development, it may well be considerable. The Act does not insist on one claim in respect of the whole of the land.

## THE ARM-CHAIR BUILDER

A GAME called Housing Drive appears to have been popular this Christmas. According to a newspaper description, players are required to

build estates, and the competitor who completes a specified number of projects with the smallest Government subsidy is the winner. The availability of licences, building materials and labour is determined by the throw of a dice. "Black market" activities are evidently frowned on, for one of the rules states that "under no conditions may a player sell or exchange a licence to build."

It is appreciated that in these times, when money is scarce, builders will not have sufficient capital to finance their schemes. The Government, however, is prepared to advance the money, although it is alarming to find that 33½ per cent. interest is charged even on the shortest loan!

PROCURATOR

## PLANNING ACT: READERS' QUESTIONS

WE have made arrangements to answer readers' questions arising from the Town and Country Planning Act without fee, provided that stamped addressed envelopes are enclosed. Questions of general interest may be published, but names and addresses will not be disclosed.

The following is a small selection of problems received recently:—

*I have been granted permission for structural alterations to a house, the permission being effective till 1953 only. The area in which the house stands is listed for planned redevelopment. May I claim on Form S.1 for depreciation?*

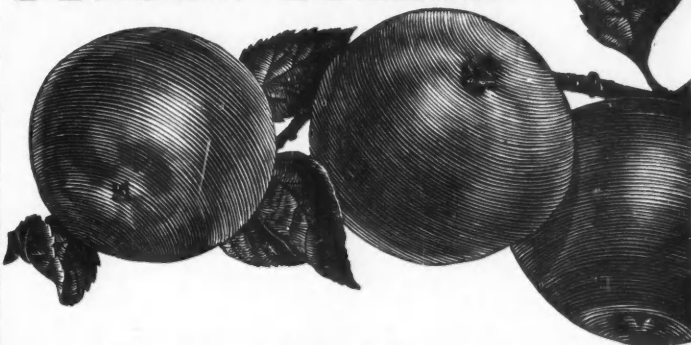
No: a claim on Form S.1 is only for the loss of development values vested in the Central Land Board from July 1, 1948. Your claim, if any, will be under Section 20 of the Act. If you can show that the value of your land is less than it would have been if the permission had been granted unconditionally, you claim compensation from the local planning authority. Unsuccessful appeal to the Minister must precede such claim.

*On leaving the R.A.F. in 1945 I bought a plot of land for a house. Now that I have licence to build, I am told that, before building can begin, I must pay a charge nearly as great as the price of the plot. Is that so?*

No. Concessions to single-plot owners have been announced by which, if they begin building before January 7, 1952, they can set off the development charge against their claim on the £300,000,000 fund, and in effect pay no charge. This concession originally applied to owners who bought their plots before January 7, 1947, but has since been extended to those who bought between January 7, 1947, and July 1, 1948. You must, however, put in a claim for payment before March 31, 1949.

*I purpose building on the acre adjoining my house a cottage for my gardener. How can I determine whether the development charge made upon me is fair? Will my depreciation payment equal the charge?*

The ultimate figures will result from give and take between you and the Central Land Board valuer. You seek to find the money value of the permission to build. Well, assume that after permission has been granted you build the cottage at a cost of £1,500, and that a rent of £100 a year is not too much to expect. Now 6 per cent. is not an outrageous return for risking capital in bricks and mortar; £10 a year, therefore, is attributable to the site value; and, if we deduct a little for the value per acre unbuilt upon, £200 would approximate to the charge. Without the cottage, the site gives £2; with the cottage it gives £12.

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**PLUMS.** Dessert: the ever-popular VICTORIA; culinary varieties include CZAR and RIVERS EARLY, also dessert GREENGAGE. Bush trees, 15/- each; standards 20/-; fan trained, 25/- and 30/- each. A quantity of half standards of VICTORIA, and culinary varieties BELLE DE LOUVAIN and GIANT PRUNE, 17/6 each.  
**PEARS.** CONFERENCE, well flavoured; DOYENNE DU COMICE, lemon yellow; WM. BON CHRETIEN, choice dessert. Bush trees, 15/- each; and half standard, 17/6 each. Excellent standard trees also available of the following: CLAPPS FAVORITE, crisp and sweet; COMTE DE PARIS, good flavour; and lastly CATILLAC, culinary. All above 21/- each.  
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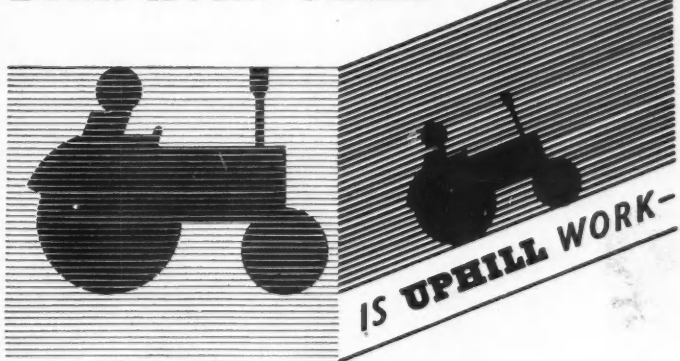
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LEADERSHIP IN LUBRICATION



Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

**T**HE milliners are unanimous on one point—that hats and caps will be worn next year on the back of the head. You put them on and pull them down to the ears. The newest line is the brim that curves into an arch over the forehead and is flush with the ears either side. The hair is often elaborately curled on the forehead to fill in the space under the curve of the brim, or the deep fringe of a short hair-cut will be turned under or curled and waved. Many of the hats are in fabric, grosgrain, ribbon, taffeta or crêpe, and many show a sideways movement in their actual construction, which is emphasised by the tilt at which they are worn and the sweep of a bow, a spray of flowers or a feather mount. This sideways line appears on simple felts for sports, on afternoon toques and on evening bonnets and caps in satin, velvet and tulle. It is a very easy line to wear as the flurry of trimming provides extra width and a softened outline. Pale coloured flowers and feathers trim the straws for early spring.

Broad satin stoles with fringed edges and satin shoulder capes are a charming evening accessory to accompany the high-

Toque with a deep double turn-back brim attached to a skull cap. Olga Mattli

(Right) A bonnet in quilted black velvet, the brim lined with turquoise silk and fringed turquoise lapets. Simone Mirman



A tiny half-moon of a bonnet, in black velvet decorated with question-mark feathers and a veil, for dining out. Miss Hammond

(Left) Black satin toque with a sweep of black peacock feathers pointed with peacock blue emphasising the sideways movement. Debenham and Freebody



waisted Empire or the full-skirted dresses with pointed bodices in the Victorian manner. They are matched by snug little satin hats or skull caps decorated on one side with a *choux* of fluffy feathers. Dear little half-moon-shaped satin bonnets intended for cocktail parties are charming, sometimes swathed in peach or pale gold, or smooth and embroidered with pearl stars over a dark metallic colour, gun-metal or bronze.

Suit hats for early spring are being shown with matching cravats and gloves in corded silk or in plaid. The neat, round saucer-brimmed sailors sit back on the head and are quite small; the flamboyant scarves slot through with diamond-shaped ends that spread out over the chest and have another portion that makes a frill round the neck or a high Vandyke collar.

At Scotts in Bond Street, Miss Block is showing the first of her spring hats—straws in black, toast-brown or natural colour, trimmed with the faint blue and pink flowers in the colours of a Toulouse-Lautrec painting. Many shapes show the brims that arch over the forehead and fit closely either side. Small cloches illustrate the other main trend of the early spring millinery—the 1920s. The round-crowned hats fit well on to the crown of the head, sometimes being pulled down over one ear with a sweep of pastel-coloured feathers curling down either side on to the shoulders. A Blanche et Simon model in mushroom velours with a minute rolled brim and lime green feathers is most attractive. One of the spring classics of Scotts has this same round crown attached to a mushroom brim that is cut away at the back and folded into a peak at the edge over one eye.

In the new collection of model millinery at Debenham

(Continued on page 1410)





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(Left) Peaked hat in nut-brown melusine—a long-haired fluffy velours. Simone Mirman

(Right) Beige felt travelling toque with a crinkled brown chiffon scarf to twine round the throat. Debenham and Freebody



ends in a draped headband, sometimes with an end that falls down on to one shoulder, a very flattering line for most people.

With their spring suits the wholesalers have been showing snug round caps in fabric that cover the crown of the head. They make them in tartan or check to match the facings on the jacket or the blouse, and they are strapped across the top like the district nurse's or folded like a Dutch bonnet. All the hats, indeed, for whatever time of the day or night have been minute, though there are mutterings of enormous cartwheels with beehive crowns for the summer. The cocktail hats and caps are mere wisps of satin or tulle attached to sunbursts of feathers that

and Freebody, there are many fabric hats intended for wearing at night: a swathed band of nut-brown chiffon holds two or three full-blown roses in pale pink and lime green, which are worn poised over one eye; a shepherdess hat in brown silk has the curving brim over the forehead and a spray of pale green silk lilac for a decoration laid on one side of the brim. Country and travel hats that fit closely to the head are swathed in chiffon scarves which stream down the back or drape round the throat. Country hats in wool jersey show the peaked crown that

look as though they might carry the wearer away in a high wind. Some of the caps are peaked, but more are oval and folded and made to be pulled down to the ears each side. They then are slanted sideways very slightly. The cloche hats are definitely reminiscent of the 1920s but have much less depth, so that they leave a rim of hair all round. There is nothing approaching the cloches that pulled down obliterating the hair, even the forehead. The hats tend to be in neutral tones of warm mushroom brown or toast brown.

When they are satin they are often black, and there are many toast-brown and natural straws.

The tubular silhouette is an easy winner so far in the spring collections. The straight skirts often have a hint of drapery over the hips, or a hip yoke. Three-quarter as well as finger-tip jackets are being shown with some of the tailor-mades, but the majority of the jackets are considerably shorter, though the brief, waisted jackets of last summer have largely disappeared. The tiny close hats greatly become them.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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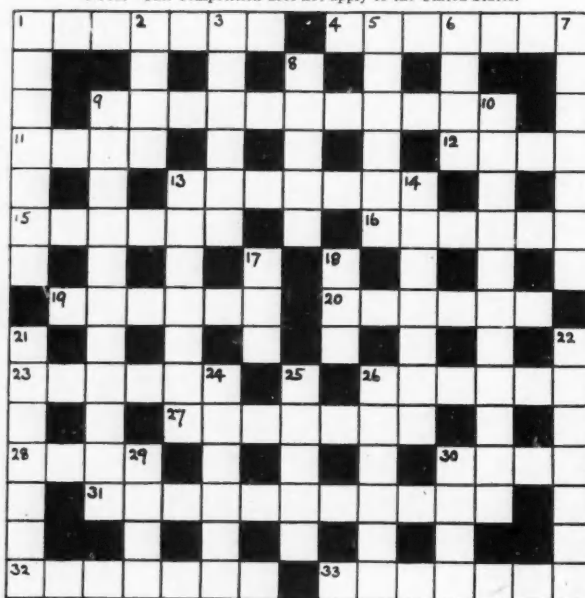
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## CROSSWORD No. 986

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 986, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, January 6, 1949

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
Address.....

**SOLUTION TO No. 985.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of December 24, will be announced next week.

**ACROSS.**—1 Slow-worm; 5, Scoffs; 9, Reprints; 10, Zenana; 11, Flan-tain; 13, Dished; 14 and 16, Law courts; 19, Caliban; 20, Spread; 21 and 26, Antarctic; 27, Surcease; 28, Scenic; 29, Troubles; 30, Nested; 31, Statutes. **DOWN.**—1, Stripe; 2, Orphan; 3, Wrists; 4, Retail; 6, Credit; 7, Feathers; 8, Slapdash; 12, Nations; 15 and 16, Madcap; 17, Assassin; 18, Crackers; 19, Catiline; 22, Turret; 23, Acquit; 24, Mallet; 25, Senses.

## ACROSS

- 1 and 4. Old engines short of breath? (7, 7)
9. "Through wood and dale the sacred river ran, "Then reached the caverns — to man." —Coleridge (11)
- 11 and 12. While the argument admits of no doubt, there is nothing painful about it all (8)
13. Putting in charge (7)
15. Shake and sometimes break (6)
16. This describes any back; but it is a lord's that is broken (6)
- 19 and 20. 'Twixt Tyne and Tees (6, 6)
23. Its occupants are feathered (6)
26. Inanimate as a crusher (6)
27. The course that is more than what one merits (7)
- 28 and 30. If the coals are to be supplied, this would seem to be an ineffective way to reprimand a miner (4, 4)
31. Seasonal alternative to winter quarters? (11)
- 32 and 33. The passman's difficulty (7, 7)

## DOWN

1. The opposer might be made to do this for a change (7)
2. It often manages to escape by jumping (4)
3. Ancient sage (6)
5. It certainly is not water (6)
6. End of 9 across (4)
7. "Then, then (methinks) how — flows "That liquefaction of her clothes." —Herrick (7)
8. Edgar makes it (5)
9. Desert or debts? It all seems worthy of reward however (11)
10. In vast tubes (anagr.) (11)
13. This saint's resort is by the sea (7)
14. Urge Tom (anagr.) (7)
17. Town crop from Kent (3)
18. Either way he is in the Cabinet (3)
21. Nothing so violent as corporal punishment in nautical terminology (7)
22. The next step for a man to take after managing to 1 down with success (7)
24. They give the enemy nothing but leave him confused (6)
25. Seize without right (5)
26. You could hardly start though you might pin down a subject with it (6)
29. "For — of knowing what should not be known." —J. E. Flecker (4)
30. City in too sloping a state (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 984 is  
Captain Peter Sadler,

54, Harwood Avenue,  
Bromley,  
Kent.



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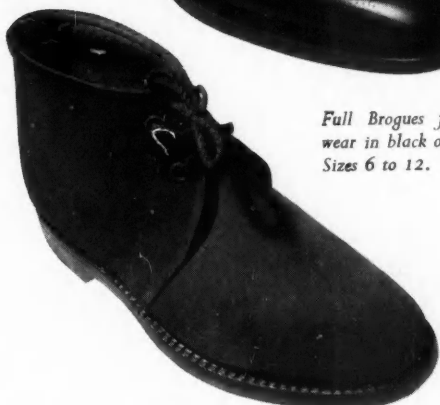
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